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Austria's Vest-Pocket Chancellor

The Success or Failure of Engelbert Dollfuss May Involve the Economic and Political Future of Much of Europe

By Stanley High

This is the fourth article in a series based on personal observations by the writer

THERE are other statesmen in Europe, besides Adolf Hitler, who believe that God helps to make their policies. There is, for example, Engelbert Dollfuss, the Austrian Chancellor. Dollfuss's stature —fifty-nine inches over all—is proportioned to the size of the nation that he governs. But his cocksureness, his courage, his skill as a strategist are Napoleonic. He has literally lifted Austria out of the oblivion to which the Treaty of St. Germain consigned it and elbowed a place for it, again, on the map of Europe. And if you were to ask Dollfuss, himself, how he did it he would probably take you—if you deserved that much attention—around to his favorite Viennese church and point to the altar and tell you that "there is the answer."

Dollfuss, once his mind is made up, is one of the most stubborn politicians in Europe. But his stubbornness is from no mere mental twist. It is born, as he might tell you, of meditation and of prayer. And if that sounds like sentimentalism or grandstanding, you can count on it that neither his friends nor his enemies—and he has plenty of both—regard it that way.

Seeks an Answer

When Dollfuss has a more-than-ordinary problem—his days are filled with them—he tackles it like other politicians, only with more energy and generally with more insight. If the answer does not come at his desk he picks up his hat and cane and slips around to the church. The answers he gets there are undoubtedly sometimes wrong. But he does seem to manage to get an answer. He thinks it is the right answer and he sticks to it. And however much or widely he is hated, he is never laughed at—either for his conclusions or for the faith which has helped him to reach them.

It was in May, 1932, that the Austrian President, Miklas, sent for Dollfuss—he was then Minister of Agriculture—and asked him to take over the impossible job of forming a government. Dollfuss asked for eighteen hours in which to make up his mind. He got it. That night—the whole of it—he spent in church: in fasting, meditation and prayer. The next morning he called on the President, accepted the job and did it.

Months later, however, the political and economic position of the country had gone from bad to worse. Dollfuss did not know either whether he could or whether he wanted to hang on. Again he spent the night in worship—this time petitioning for some indication as to what he should do. There were no signs or portents that night. But three days later the Austrian Parliament committed suicide. That is, its three presidents—caught in a legislative jam—all resigned. There was nothing in the Constitution to cover the situation that their resignations created. But Dollfuss accepted

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CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS AND WIFE

At the time the leader was recovering from wounds inflicted in an attempted assassination

this as the sign for which he had been waiting. He jumped in, forthwith, in place of the Constitution. And ever since, as a quasi-dictator, he has been running the country without benefit of Parliament.

Now few Austrians have any idea just where their nation under Dollfuss is going. But all of them agree that, for good or ill, it is certainly on the way.

Of all the nations that made war, Austria was most comprehensively dissected by the peace. She was literally dismembered, carved up and left a place on the map scarcely large enough in which to die. Then, strangely enough, the Powers suddenly emerged into the post-war world with the conviction that she must survive.

Feared Austro-German Union

In particular, France and her allies in Central Europe looked with concern upon the possibility that an insufficient Austria should be joined to an already oversufficient Germany. The peace strategy was designed with a view to keeping Germany permanently "in her place." There was no place in such a strategy for an Austro-German union. And the nations which held this policy have paid for it. They have been on hand, from time to time, with the financial injections required to keep life in the nation's dismembered body.

These injections include a loan made in 1922-1923 through the League of Nations; an International Loan made in 1930, and a number of other advances made by the Bank of England and the International Bank at Basle. Recently a new loan was floated in England, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Most of the funds supplied by this loan will go to pay the interest and amortization charges on previously incurred debts.

The remarkable fact is not that these injections kept Austria alive, but, rather, that despite this accumulated indebtedness the financial state of the nation has improved during the last twelve months. It is probably true that the economic situation is at least 15 per cent. better than it was when Dollfuss took office. This is apparent from the figures on money in circulation, national bank rediscounts and trade balances. Austria, at present, has a national budget more nearly in balance than most—perhaps than any other—nation in Europe. The currency is stable. The trade balance has been improved through embargoes on imports and the levying of huge import duties. Unemployment has not shown much improvement, partly because this has been an excessively bad tourist season—thanks to Hitler's restrictions on German travel into Austria. And yet, from the standpoint of national economy, the budget for unemployment relief has been markedly cut down by eliminating parasites from the dole lists and by reducing the amount of dole paid to each person.

Now, there is hardly any question but that the vast majority of the Austrian people desire union with Germany. This

(Continued on page 47)

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The American Rally Cry: "Keep Out of Europe!"

WHEN war seemed shudderingly near in the dark hours following Germany's sudden walkout on the Disarmament Conference and on the League, as with one voice newspapers throughout the country announced that it should be this nation's fixed resolve to "keep out of Europe."

The general conviction was that if and when war does come, "it will be a European scrap without benefit of our men or money."

THE ROAD BACK —?
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

Simultaneously was cabled throughout the world the declaration of American policy given at Geneva to American newspaper correspondents by Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-large and chief of the delegation representing the United States at the Disarmament Conference. He made it clear that our representatives were at Geneva "solely for disarmament purposes," and that while a possibility existed of successfully carrying out such negotiations, "we will gladly continue to do our part." Yet, he added, "we are not, however, interested in the political element or any purely European aspect of the picture."

Behind this definition of American policy, Theodore C. Wallen explained in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, was a determination of President Roosevelt to emphasize to his own people, as well as to the world, that for all America's active association with the European search for disarmament and economic formulas, it remained uninvolved politically.

A clear-cut disavowal of political entanglements was considered the more necessary, Mr. Wallen further reported, not only because French newspapers were discussing Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and from the Disarmament Conference in the light of what some called "Franco-British-American solidarity," but also because the Administration was under domestic pressure, editorial and telegraphic, to repudiate such assumption.

As long as Germany had not officially resigned from the League and the Disarmament Conference, there was hope in Geneva that she might return to the fold after the November 12 elections for the Reichstag. These elections, as is everywhere noted, can have only one result—a victory for the Nazis—because Chancellor Hitler has suppressed all the other political parties.

The German resignation, like that of Japan, Geneva Associated Press cables pointed out, can not become effective for two years, and even then the Reich may not withdraw if the League decides she has failed to fulfil her obligations under the Covenant. Officials said Germany's claim that she was not receiving fair treatment was "sheer nonsense," and added that, whatever Germany must allege concerning disarmament, she had enjoyed absolute equality as a member of the League.

International circles meanwhile saw in reports that the United States was studying the question of recognizing Soviet Russia, a new basis for hope that Russia would be induced to enter the League. France, it was believed, might urge such a step.

Yet even after Germany had officially resigned from participation in League affairs and disarmament discussions a calmer spirit came over Europe. Rushing headlong toward the abyss of war, some one remarked, Europe's statesmen realized of a sudden their madness and turned back.

The political atmosphere was not disturbed even by the blunt declaration of Chancellor Hitler in a Berlin speech that "Germany is determined in the future to attend no conference, enter no league, agree to no convention, and sign nothing, as long as she is not treated equally."

The Bid for Support

He made a bid for the cooperation of political opponents at home, according to a Berlin Associated Press cable, and issued as a slogan for the Reichstag election campaign the sentence: "We simply refuse to be treated as a second-class nation."

He offered to his opponents an all-round reconciliation in return for their support on November 12 as an opportunity for Germans to affirm their loyalty to the Nazi régime. This move, we are told, was regarded as highly significant, and as foreshadowing an even closer welding together of the whole Third Reich of the Hitlerites.

As if to reassure the ring of nations around Germany of his peaceful intentions, Chancellor Hitler, in an interview with a British newspaperman, at Berlin, denied Germany was preparing for war, and reemphasized a desire to come to an understanding with France. As summarized in a Berlin Associated Press cable, the Chancellor's statement stressed these points:

"The present German Government works neither for a monarchy nor for a republic, but exclusively for the German people.

"Wherever we look we see nothing but privation, misery, unemployment, decay and destruction. To remove all this is the mission we chose for ourselves.

"The claim uttered abroad that the German people are preparing enthusiastically for war is a misunderstanding, inconceivable to us, of the meaning of the German Revolution.

"We leaders of the Nazi movement served almost without exception in the trenches. I would like to see the trench soldier who prepares enthusiastically for a new war.

"We are training our youth primarily for a fight against the danger of Communism. Our youth in the labor camps and the Storm Troop formations are not being equipped with military knowledge which they might feel inspired some time to use."

In considering Hitler's dramatic withdrawal at Geneva, the majority of American newspapers treated him reproachfully and with sharp rebuke. But they were also fair enough to see that something must be defensible in the Hitler attitude. Apart from partizans whose minds or emotions are incorrigibly fixed, said the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, his addresses must favorably impress opinion, at least in neutral countries, with what is valid in Germany's case. When he asserts that faith was broken with the German Republic in the imposition of peace conditions that were a repudiation of the Wilsonian terms he stands on the strongest moral ground. The Versailles Treaty was formulated in a spirit flagrantly violative of the spirit which Wilson, with the ostensible acquiescence of the allied governments, this daily argued, promised the German people would govern their treatment by the victors if Germany became a Republic.

The Detroit *News* thought the situation not insoluble, unless the great Powers of Europe, the United States agreeing, choosed to make it so. Indeed, the solution is "considerably clearer than Hitler's mustache." according to *The News*, which claimed that "it lies in genuine disarmament, in so far as this means the abolition of offensive weapons." Let France keep her expensive forts if they give her comfort, but why, asked this newspaper, should she have half a million men under arms, with every facility for invading a neighbor. What need has Great Britain, or the United States of 35,000-ton battle-ships? Why not look the German proposal in the face, instead of throwing a villain's rôle upon Germany, without considering the evidence? And *The News* concluded: "There is only one certain avenue to peace, and that is the abolition of the things that make war possible and easy."

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LaGuardia Leads, McKee's Percentage Climbs

Poll Statisticians Report Recovery Candidate's Daily Proportional Advance—Digest Sends 100,000 Additional Ballots to Those Polled Before McKee Entered the Race

OUR readers will remember that THE LITERARY DIGEST launched this poll at the very outset of the campaign, before Mr. McKee's candidacy had been announced. We had mailed 100,000 ballots to registered voters in all five New York boroughs, apportioned exactly according to registration totals.

Those ballots did not carry McKee's name. Almost 15,000 of them had been returned to THE DIGEST, giving LaGuardia a four-to-one majority over O'Brien, when McKee became a candidate.

The votes of the 15,000 were disqualified automatically, but THE DIGEST reported them as a matter of news interest. They have not been carried forward in the poll tally.

But now the original 100,000 are to have a chance to vote on McKee. THE DIGEST is mailing to all of them the later poll ballots on which his name is included.

How many of the 100,000 will vote in the poll now? And how will their votes be divided this time?

Answers to these absorbing questions will be given with the poll's final report in next week's DIGEST, the "five-star final" of the campaign. New figures from the "lost battalion" of 100,000 registered voters will be incorporated in the final report, and will also be analyzed separately.

The semifinal report of the poll, tabulated on this page, accounts for a total of 452,738 ballots.

LaGuardia is first with 217,599 votes, McKee second with 169,715 and O'Brien third with 51,562. Their percentages of the poll total to date are:

LaGuardia	48.06%
McKee	37.49%
O'Brien	11.39%

McKee's percentage of the weekly total has shown a steady advance since the first poll report containing his name, that of October 14. In three reports to date the percentages have run like this:

LaGuardia	*McKee*	*O'Brien*
47.77%	33.69%	16.01%
48.52%	36.35%	12.42%
48.06%	37.49%	11.39%

Still more striking is the day-to-day advance of the McKee percentage based on daily totals of ballots received during the six days preceding the completion of the semifinal report of the poll.

Semifinal Returns of *The Literary Digest's* New York Mayoralty Poll

Borough	*LaGuardia*	*McKee*	*O'Brien*	*Solomon*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*
Manhattan	57,838	40,271	18,919	2,333	641	120,002
Bronx	39,983	35,428	7,354	3,106	714	86,585
Brooklyn	84,261	60,446	17,743	5,116	901	168,467
Queens	26,582	26,107	5,200	753	71	58,713
Richmond	6,319	5,587	1,527	105	14	13,552
Borough not known	2,616	1,876	819	86	22	5,419
	217,599	169,715	51,562	11,499	2,363	452,738

This day-by-day advance may be seen by running the eye down the McKee column in the table below. Reading across the column, each line represents one day in the work of THE DIGEST'S poll laboratory, each candidate being credited with his percentage of the total ballots received on that day. Here is the six-day record:

LaGuardia	*McKee*	*O'Brien*	*Solomon*	*Miscel.*
45.95%	34.08%	17.54%	2.02%	0.41%
48.66%	34.10%	14.59%	2.23%	0.42%
49.86%	34.28%	12.78%	2.50%	0.58%
49.74%	36.08%	10.78%	2.78%	0.62%
47.43%	39.65%	9.73%	2.69%	0.50%
45.34%	42.78%	9.19%	2.17%	0.52%

THE DIGEST refrains as usual from drawing inferences from its poll material, but the progressive character of Candidate McKee's daily percentages seemed a news story worth giving to the public as a possible ray of light on a very smoky battlefield. Recent incidents have added to the bitterness of the campaign, and the mutual accusations of anti-Semitism between candidates of the Fusion and Recovery parties have been deplored by well-wishers of both.

Recent straw votes on the election have given conflicting results. The Brooklyn *Eagle* has been conducting one which gives McKee a solid lead. In a recent issue his proportion was over 50 per cent.; to LaGuardia's 30 per cent., and O'Brien's 18 per cent. According to the New York *Evening Post:*

"The final results of the poll conducted at Columbia University by the student publication, *The Spectator*, gives Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate, a three-to-one lead over his nearest opponent, Joseph V. McKee."

LaGuardia is credited with 385 of the college votes, and McKee with 116. Further, *The Evening Post* relates:

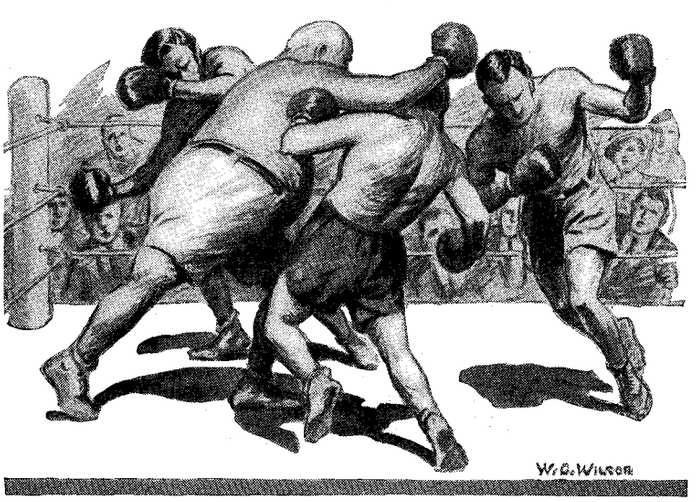
"The straw vote for Mayor which has been taken every day since October 6 in all RKO theaters in the city was discontinued. The poll ends with Joseph V. McKee ahead by a narrow margin—a margin which was being rapidly reduced in the last three days. The totals are: McKee, 34,540; LaGuardia, 32,148; Mayor O'Brien, 10,071.

"The growing strength of Major LaGuardia was also found by canvassers for *The Daily News*, who went back into the Bronx yesterday to check the first results, which put McKee well ahead."

The fact that almost half a million ballots are tabulated in THE DIGEST'S semifinal report on this page is an index to the intense public interest in the three-cornered Mayoral fight. Confirming signs are the growing bitterness of the campaign, the increasing heat of the racial melting-pot, which was mentioned in last week's poll story; the city registration of more voters than ever before in a non-Presidential year, and a general apprehension of rough work at the polls.

"The events of the primary elections," according to the New York *Times*, "are evidence enough of what may be expected. Polling places were sacked, ballot-boxes were stuffed and every fraudulent practise of voting and intimidation resorted to."

Fortunately, as a number of editors throughout the country have pointed out, no such disorders obscure the peaceful clarity of a DIGEST poll, and those who distrust the results of an election may gather a measure of comfort from THE DIGEST'S impartial figures.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by W. O. Wilson

The New York Mayoralty Battle Royal

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More Light on Wall Street's Boom-Time Methods

"IF financial giants have no higher sense of responsibility to the public than a racketeer, no further argument is needed for drastic regulation of the sale of securities, such as has been provided by the new Federal act."

Thus the Raleigh *News and Observer*, speaking for many papers, castigated the practises of boom-time banking as revealed by Ferdinand Pecora at the resumed investigation of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

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CLARENCE DILLON

Head of Dillon, Read and Company

Enormous profits in stock deals, huge salaries and bonuses, the activities of stock pools, the formation of personal corporations to escape payment of income taxes—all these came in for criticism as they were brought to light through the examination of officers of the Chase National Bank, the largest in the country, and of Dillon, Read and Company, investment bankers.

Much of this editorial criticism carries with it hearty approval of President Roosevelt's reported plan for legislation to prohibit "excessive, unconscionable" salaries generally.

Editorial interest centered last week in the testimony of Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, who was succeeded by Winthrop W. Aldrich, brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The testimony showed that—

Mr. Wiggin since 1929 has received more than $800,000 in salary and bonuses from the bank and the Chase Securities Corporation—during most of which period the institutions were suffering losses.

When he retired he was voted a salary of $100,000 a year for life.

His salary in 1930 was increased from $218,000 to $250,000, and reduced in 1932 to $220,000.

Mr. Wiggin, who made the Chase National Bank the largest in the country, did not have an entirely comfortable time on the witness stand. For instance, according to the United Press:

"Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, asked Mr. Wiggin to explain how a shareholder in Chase Securities Corporation could tell from annual reports whether items were deducted from surplus funds and transferred into another fund to absorb depression paper losses. An accountant hurried forward to aid Mr. Wiggin. 'Let him do it himself,' said Mr. Pecora.

"The banker figured for several moments and then announced his answer—wrong by $1,000,000."

The Family Corporation

Telling of pool operations in the bank's stock, in 1929 and 1930, Mr. Wiggin revealed that the pool managers were authorized to sell the stock short, altho to what extent this right was exercised was not clearly shown. The higher prices obtained for the stock were passed on to the Wiggin family corporation, the Shermar Corporation.

Mr. Wiggin objected to the word "pool," preferring "trading accounts." Then:

Mr. Pecora—What is there offensive about the term "pool," Mr. Wiggin, that causes you to shy away from it?

Mr. Wiggin—Just the reputation of the word.

Mr. Pecora—Well, does it connote something that is reprehensible?

Mr. Wiggin—It does in some people's mind, yes.

Mr. Pecora—Reprehensible in what respect?

Mr. Wiggin—I don't know. I don't know, but there is that feeling against the use of the word "pool."

In the first pool operation, ending in 1929, 59,522 shares of bank stock were sold at a profit of $554,760.42. In a period of a year, the stock price rose from $483 to more than $800. These operations were defended by Mr. Wiggin as making for stabilization and a broader market. Dipping into the testimony again:

Mr. Pecora—Is that not a scheme for "churning the market," and producing an activity that would stimulate the prices?

Mr. Wiggin—I think the market was a God-given market.

Mr. Pecora—What is that?

Mr. Wiggin—I think it was a God-given market.

Senator Adams—Are you sure as to the source?

Mr. Wiggin—No, sir.

Mr. Pecora—God-given market, did you say?

Senator Couzens—That is a new one.

Mr. Pecora—Was it God-given because the price of the stock went up nearly 400 or more points during the life of these two accounts?

Mr. Wiggin—The market in bank stocks was just like the market in other stocks, as you know, in 1928-29. There developed a great demand for stocks, a great demand for securities. That applied to bank stocks just the same as everything else.

Turning back to the examination of officers of Dillon, Read and Company, we find these highlights in the testimony as reported in the press:

Eleven members of the firm in 1928-29 made a profit of $6,819,270 on the sale of stock of a subsidiary corporation which had cost them $24,110. The price paid, in 1924, was twenty cents a share, and the average price received was $52 a share.

Two investment trusts with a combined capitalization of $90,000,000 were formed by Dillon, Read and Company and associates with an original investment of $5,100,000 of their money. In one instance the public subscribed $25,000,000, in the other, $50,000,000.

James V. Forrestal, a member of the company, revealed he had escaped payment of at least $95,000 in income taxes by forming two personal corporations, one in Canada, the other in Delaware.

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ALBERT H. WIGGIN

Former head of the Chase National Bank

In the midst of a great deal of editorial criticism, one finds here and there another note. For instance the Kansas City *Star* pointed out that the number of bankers who have been proved unworthy may be only a handful, but "the whole profession is likely to suffer unjustly in the public mind from their actions."

"The investment banker performs a service essential to the business community," said the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "The public attitude toward him should be constructive. Effort ought to be directed toward restoring him to his proper place in the financial organization. The Senate investigation should look definitely in that direction.

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Handling the Strikes that Menace Recovery

Bitter Industrial Conflicts, While Seriously Hampering the Recovery Program, Are Also Seen as the Usual Accompaniment of Periods of Recovery from Depression

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Guns and Tear Gas Being Used by Deputies Chasing Strikers at Ambridge, Pennsylvania

FOR many weeks the most serious menace to the recovery program has been the wave of strikes sweeping over the country from California's cotton fields to the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the silk mills of Paterson.

Last week there may have been as many as 250,000 men out on strike, with accompaniments of shootings, bombings and the guarding of mills and mines by deputies, and state police. Every month since May has shown an increase in strikes and industrial controversies reported to the Labor Department. In consequence, buying power is diminished, production is seriously hampered and bad blood is created between employer and employee when the crisis calls for the fullest cooperation and understanding. And so we have the almost frantic series of conferences, compromises, and readjustments, including direct action from the White House to compel agreements where other means failed.

Finally, the tide seems to be turning, as recalcitrants come into line and the new arbitration machinery of the New Deal begins to function more smoothly.

Also, the paradoxical conclusion is reached by many thoughtful observers that while these strikes are seriously retarding recovery, they are at the same time in themselves evidence of recovery.

As a Baltimore *Sun* editorial reminds us:

"It must be borne in mind that the beginning of the end of every great depression has been attended by fierce labor disputes. It was so after 1857. It was so after 1873. It was so after 1893. Students of history have assumed that it would be so after 1929, and apparently it is going to be so.

"The basis of all the explanations is human nature. The minute business begins to pick up, it is natural for every one to try to get his immediately; and rows and riots always follow."

Perhaps more obvious is the effect of the NRA on labor. As R. L. Duffus points out in a New York *Times* letter from Washington, the very machinery designed to promote industrial peace has created a new area of unrest. For instance, the law calls for collective bargaining. The question at once arises, who is to do the bargaining for labor? In the fully organized industries the question is easily answered. In the others the necessity for some kind of employee representation has stirred organized labor to a great membership campaign. The United Mine Workers alone have added 250,000 to their membership during these months, while William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, estimates the total gain for his organization during the present year at 1,300,000.

Employers in non-union industries have naturally resisted unionization and squabbles over the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act have been at the bottom of almost all the delays in code making.

Late in September union labor won a decisive victory in the soft coal code, which effected the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America in hitherto non-union fields, with the probable eventual addition of 340,000 members to their ranks. But no sooner was this settled than the controversy broke out over the "captive mines," that is, coal mines operated by steel companies to furnish their own fuel. After a series of strikes involving 75,000 men, the steel executives finally consented to be bound by the soft coal code so far as it affected hours, wages and working conditions.

LOOK OUT, BOYS, YOU'RE ROCKING THE BOAT
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*

So many strikes have been settled recently through the activities of the Labor Board headed by Senator Wagner that, as Mr. Duffus says in the New York *Times*, one now carries away from Washington the idea "that, tho there are defects in the conciliation machinery which may become serious if not remedied, and tho new formulas may have to be found to replace old and provocative ones, the outlook for labor peace is decidedly hopeful."

It remains to call attention to two contrasting points of view regarding the strikes. It seems, on the one hand, to the Boston *Herald* that "in large part if not in most part, the existing strikes have sprung from the desire of hastily organized and badly led 'unions' to take over shop or factory powers which employers feel they can not grant without destroying their business." *The Manufacturer's Record* of Baltimore is even more emphatic: "Labor agitators in calling strikes and throwing thousands out of work to intimidate employers and employees alike are trying to establish a labor dictatorship in this country."

On the other hand, *The New Republic* says that as a matter of fact "a strike is often by far the less injurious of two evils—

"The other evil, and the worse one, is often to submit without effective complaint to the conditions which the strike is designed to correct. By ceasing work for a day or two, a week, or at most a month, the workers cause a certain amount of unemployment, a certain loss of wages, a certain lapse of production. But if they did not so bring the dispute to a head, there would often follow a much larger volume of unemployment and loss of wages over many months, because hours were not short enough or wages high enough to maintain adequate purchasing power."

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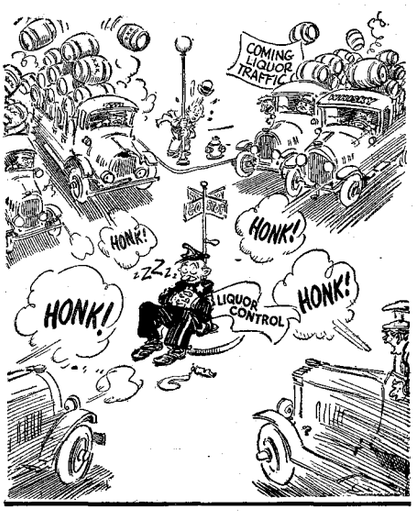
The Rockefeller Study of Liquor Control

State Monopoly and Disapproval of Taxation Primarily for Revenue, Mark Report Which Aims to Serve Temperance Cause

The Rockefeller liquor study, issued this week in book form under the title, "Toward Liquor Control," has stirred wide editorial comment, most of it favorable.

"Some excellent general reminders and guides" for post-repeal regulation are to be found in the report, said the New York *World-Telegram* in a typical statement, altho this paper did not agree with all the recommendations made.

"The Rockefeller report," added the Baltimore *Sun*, "has done a service to the country and to the cause of temperance."



TROUBLE IF HE DOESN'T WAKE UP
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

The study was made by Raymond B. Fosdick, an attorney, and Albert L. Scott, an engineer, at the direction of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It will be recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a teetotaler and long an ardent supporter of Prohibition, admitted more than a year ago that the Eighteenth Amendment was a failure and must be repealed. Since then he has been interested in how best to promote temperance after repeal.

His Own Views

"Men can not be made good by force," said Mr. Rockefeller in a foreword to the report. "In the end, intelligent lawmaking rests on the knowledge or estimate of what will be obeyed. Law does not enforce itself." The objectives of the report, he added, "coincide completely with my own views."

One of the striking conclusions reached by the investigator is that State-wide, bone-dry prohibition will not be successful "because in practise it does not work."

"Nothing will so completely demobilize the moonshiner and the bootlegger," it was stated, "and throw chaos into the corrupt system which they have created, as reasonable liquor taxes and low liquor prices."

While "public opinion is gratified by the record of sobriety that has attended the return of beer, it is distinctly apprehensive over the prospective legalized return of spirits."

The investigators "do not favor the license system because it seems to us inadequate to control the abuses of strong alcoholic beverages," largely because of the private profit motive. What they do advocate is a State liquor monopoly, "the State Alcohol Control Authority to be created as a special branch of the State Government."

"The primary objective of taxation should be not revenue but social control," said the investigators, and they believe that about $700,000,000 could be raised by "proper liquor taxes."

Another striking feature of the report is the recommendation for shipping liquor into dry territory. It would give the State Authority the right to "ship liquor by mail or express to persons living in dry territory, wherein retail shops are excluded by local option vote. This right of purchase is required primarily as a measure to suppress the would-be bootleggers, but it has a secondary significance in that it would satisfy those who otherwise would be uncompromising opponents of the prohibition of liquor selling in their community."

Worthy of Study

These conclusions, according to the Chicago *Daily News*, are "well worthy of careful study by lawmakers. They are the conclusions of enlightened and liberal minds and are based on common sense."

As to the recommendation that production of revenue be made only a secondary objective, the Washington *Post* has pointed out that the Federal Government and the States alike "are planning to draw heavily upon the liquor business," and "it is quite likely that the desire for greater income will determine the immediate policy as to liquor taxes."

Some papers have sharply criticized the Rockefeller report. For instance, the New York *Daily News* recalled that Mr. Rockefeller's "contribution to the Anti-Saloon League did a lot to foist Prohibition on us," and "the people can solve their liquor problem better than John or any other reformed Prohibitionist can."

A RADIO TEST

In response to a wide demand by readers, many of whom complain of radio "nuisances," *The Literary Digest* in its next issue will print a coupon giving them an opportunity to express themselves on radio likes and dislikes.

Homesteads for Miners

The Federal Government's recent step toward the decentralization of industry by establishing 200 jobless miners and their families on a subsistence homestead colony in Preston County, West Virginia, has met a mixed reception.

The plan (which has recalled to some the ideal communities of the past) has been praised as practical, with supporting evidence; rejected as futile, also with supporting evidence, and denounced as a waste of money.

This is what the Government proposes to do: An 1,100-acre tract (once owned by Lord Fairfax and surveyed by Washington, according to legend), has been acquired, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced. Here the unemployed miners and their families will be established in a self-governing community.

Each family will have from two to four acres for raising food and a $2,000 modern house to be paid for in twenty years. There will be a school, vocational training, handicrafts, and a factory for making post-office equipment.

Significant Project

"This project is in many ways one of the most significant in this period," according to Secretary Ickes. "It will serve as a means of measuring the possibilities of decentralizing industry in this country, where the evils of overurbanization have become all too evident in this depression."

Money for the project, in which Mrs. Roosevelt is reported to have interested herself personally, will come from the $25,000,000 subsistence homestead fund provided for in the recovery program. Other similar communities are contemplated.

This plan seems "entirely practicable" to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which has recalled a successful experiment of the sort in North Carolina. The Washington *Evening Star* and the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, however, are skeptical—

"One may ask," declared *The Evening Star*, "whether anything is to be demonstrated in this experiment beyond the obvious fact that, supplied with good homes, supplied with productive land, supplied with jobs in a near-by factory, and—most important of all—supplied with a carefully selected community, men have their greatest opportunity for the achievement of mundane happiness, contentment and security.

"So why the need of a demonstration at the expense of taxpayers?"

The Baltimore paper recalled an expensive and unsuccessful attempt to settle British unemployed in Australia after the War. "Apparently," said *The Evening Sun*, suggesting the possibility of a similar end to our West Virginia experiment, "the miserable British population preferred their accustomed life in the slums of Manchester and London to the carefree life of the Australian homesteader."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

The Plan of the New Board to Lend $1,000,000,000 to Thaw Frozen Deposits in 2,500 Closed Banks, Is Regarded as a Triumph of Financial Orthodoxy

JESSE H. JONES, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the forces of financial orthodoxy are in the saddle in the administration of President Roosevelt's latest efforts to attack the economic ills of the country.

The program of liquidating the assets of the nation's closed banks, an undertaking hailed as warmly as any other single project of the Roosevelt Administration, is in the hands of a newly appointed Deposit Liquidation Board. To it is entrusted the task of pushing out $1,000,000,000 in the briefest possible time to depositors who have had their funds frozen in 2,500 banks closed in the present calendar year.

But the new board, created tho it was with a fanfare which may have distracted the attention of some observers, is safely within the framework of the R. F. C. And it is the R. F. C., its operations unruffled and its chairman, Mr. Jones, in full command, which is actually to carry on the work.

Proposals Are Dismissed

Gone is the talk of a currency issue to pay off the bank depositors. Equally dismissed is the proposal for the creation of a Federal bank or corporation to bring relief in an independent and summary fashion to the depositors.

The plan for the independent financing of such a bank or corporation, which would have entailed the placing of R. F. C. debentures on the market for the first time and might have involved the first use of the Thomas inflation amendment through the direct sale of the debentures to Federal Reserve banks, is similarly dismissed.

There is left simply the R. F. C. offering, as usual, its loans on sound assets and getting its money from the Treasury, which in turn is borrowing and refunding its borrowings on the most orthodox lines. Altho pledging speed through the creation of local boards of bankers, business men and farmers to help appraise the assets of closed banks and certify to their value, the R. F. C. holds out no great lure of a more liberal evaluation than it has offered in the past.

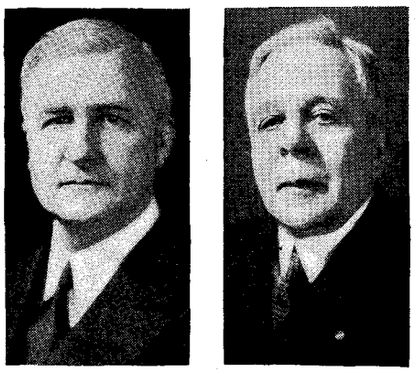
Defended R. F. C. Rights

Mr. Jones, Texas banker and builder, who opposed the more radical proposals for bringing relief to bank depositors, and successfully defended the R. F. C.'s prerogatives, was once described by Al Smith as being "too much of a four-eyed banker" when it came to directing his spectacles toward an applicant for a loan.

There are some who have claimed that what really good assets the closed banks have are already in the clutch of the R. F. C.

There is more than a suspicion that in this triumph of orthodoxy, Senator Carter Glass, veteran Democrat of Virginia, peppery bantam-weight, and once invited by President Roosevelt to be his Secretary of the Treasury, had a part. Certain it is that the White House was notified of hostility in important Congressional quarters to the idea, nearly adopted, of a $1,000,000,000 Federal bank to pay off depositors.

Even an opinion privately rendered to the President by his own Attorney-General,



Photographs © Underwood

Jesse H. Jones C. B. Merriam

THEY WILL LEND $1,000,000,000

Homer S. Cummings, failed to satisfy the President that charges of illegality against such an institution could be successfully met; or that those Congressmen could be combated who cited the Deposit Insurance Corporation as the agency designated by Congress for bank liquidation. The President did not wish to use this latter institution because its soundness even before beginning operations was questioned by officials of open banks and because it could not serve closed State banks which were not in the Federal Reserve system.

Another stumbling-block put forward by this conservative wing of Democrats was the question of the legality of the devices for marketing such R. F. C. debentures as might have been given to a new Federal banking institution to finance it.

What Senator Glass's opposition might have amounted to is illustrated by the disclosure that the Senator is not afraid to vent his opinion of the N. R. A. and the Blue Eagle. He is publisher of the *Lynchburg News* and the *Lynchburg Advance*, neither of which displays the Blue Eagle. He neither conforms nor denies the story that when his editors suggested it would be advisable to fly the N. R. A. emblem he said:

"All right; join the N. R. A. and put that black buzzard on the paper if you want to. But the same day I will print on the front page a signed statement saying the law is unconstitutional and that it is being brutally administered."

Mr. Glass's only public comment is that pending consideration of a permanent newspaper code, "I decline to sign any blanket agreement to let anybody run my business."

Offered as a Substitute

President Roosevelt's appointment of a board to administer a special division in the R. F. C. to make loans to closed banks was fundamentally a gesture to inform the closed-bank depositors who are thousands in numbers, and a likely source of inflation agitation, that the Government purposed to look after their interest. It was a substitute to pacify those who were demanding a new relief establishment.

But since the members of the board were already collaborating as officials of existing agencies, and since the actual machinery for making loans on frozen deposits was already functioning within the R. F. C., it could reasonably be asked, "What's all the shoutin' for?"

Incidentally, Carroll B. Merriam, named by the President as head of the Deposit Liquidation Board, was not in the picture when Chairman Jones announced what was going to be done at the press conference following the first meeting of the board.

Mr. Jones and the new board with the help of their local committees will make sincere efforts to get funds into the hands of the bank depositors but it will certainly be many weeks, and perhaps many months, before $1,000,000,000 is advanced in R.F.C. loans for distribution to the depositors. It is estimated that almost $2,500,000,000 was frozen in deposits in banks closed since January 1 last, but the loanable present value of the assets in those institutions does not run above the $1,000,000,000 figure.

Against Inflation

The relief plan adopted for frozen bank deposits, taken in conjunction with the orthodox method used in refunding the Fourth Liberty Loan, produced more evidence that the mind of the President is turned against currency inflation for the time being. Monetary stabilization is also not immediately pending.

But the President is making no commitments. Even a conservative in the high ranks of the Democratic party left the White House a few days ago to tell his friends privately that he would not be surprized and would not call it inflation if there should be a $1,000,000,000 issue of government notes, amortized in the budget, to redeem Federal obligations falling due.

DIOGENES.

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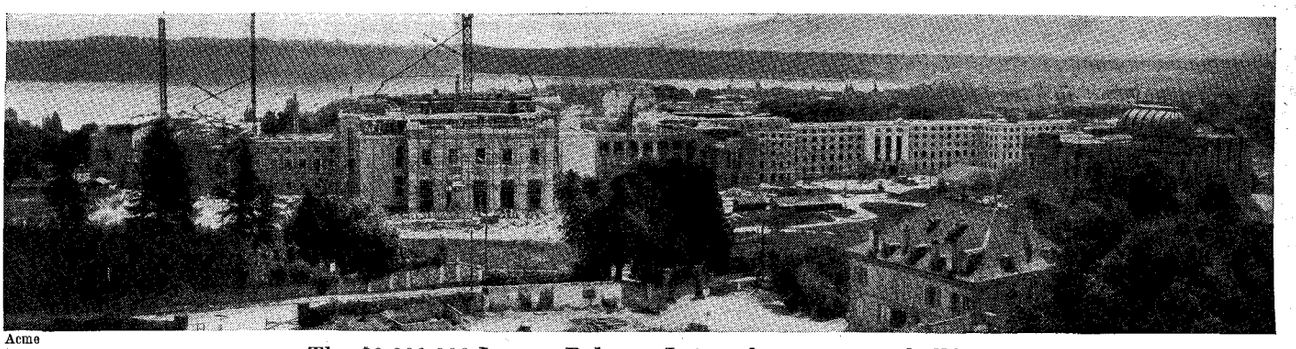
At the Observation Post

The Successive Blows Which Have Been Dealt the League of Nations Suggest That Its Peace Mission Has Been Overtaken by a "Confusion of Tongues"



Acme

The $9,000,000 League Palace. Is it to be an empty shell?

"GENTLEMEN may cry, Peace, Peace, —but there is no peace." Thus Patrick Henry nearly 160 years ago. Gentlemen to-day not only cry, Peace, Peace, but point to the elaborate machinery for its preservation established at Geneva. Yet the Patrick Henrys still counter with their tragic retort.

Germany's notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations follows within a few months that of Japan—both great Powers and permanent members of the Council. What, then, it is being asked, becomes of a mechanism to which only Great Britain, France and Italy, among the major nations of the world, are left adhering?

Withdrawal of membership from the League requires a notice two years in advance. This means that Japan and Germany have until 1935 to change their minds while remaining, nominally, members in good standing. But suppose they persist in their present intentions. In 1935, ironically enough, the great palace of the League, now building in Geneva at a cost of approximately $9,000,000, will be completed. Must that become an empty shell?

The Parallel

One is reminded of the Palace of Peace at The Hague, given to the cause so dear to his heart by Andrew Carnegie, and dedicated with high hopes and equivalent ceremony in 1913, the year before the outbreak of the World War. A parallel is provided in the Book of Genesis: "And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower whose top *may reach* unto Heaven." Like the Tower of Babel the Peace Palace, or its mission, was overtaken by a confusion of tongues. Is this to be the fate of every edifice created to penetrate the Heaven of peace?

The League of Nations began taking shape in the brains of a few idealists in 1914 while still there seemed a possibility of averting the Great Catastrophe. In embryo it formed the object of Colonel House's famous prewar visit to the capitals of Europe seeking to forestall hostilities.

And then the deluge.

But the idea survived. Colonel House returned with it to his chief at the White House. In the period of American neutrality it blossomed in President Wilson's thoughts as in those of men like William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler and Abbott Lawrence Lowell. Abroad it captured the imagination of Lord Robert Cecil in England and General Smuts in South Africa.

With the vigorous support of these two men the President was enabled, when the Versailles Peace Conference met, to make the formulation of a League Covenant its first order of business.

It is interesting now to recall the personnel of the committee which fashioned the Covenant. Wilson was its chairman, and with his intimate counselor, Colonel House, represented the United States. Premier Orlando represented Italy; Baron Makino, Japan; Cecil and Smuts, the British Empire; Bourgeois and Larnaudi France; Venizelos, Greece; Hymans, Belgium; and Wellington Koo, China. The roster somehow suggests lavender and old lace, so far has the world traveled since the ideals identified with such names governed its outlook.

The first, and perhaps still the most telling, blow to the realization of their dreams was the flat refusal of the United States to subscribe to their handiwork. It killed President Wilson, if not the League. Three years later Mussolini defied the League in the Corfu incident.

A decade intervened before Japan improved on Mussolini's example with more disastrous consequences to League prestige. In the interval the League regained something of its standing. It pursued a number of humanitarian objectives in the non-political sphere, and with gratifying results. It even composed successfully certain minor disputes between nations. At the time of the Japanese crisis this country, to cap the climax of its sympathetic regard, openly offered the League its full moral support.

But at this juncture the Council of the League collapsed into its component parts, each making its own escape from the collective responsibility, while the Assembly, safe from having to back up its words, treated Japan to a round scolding.

The exhibition has its apologists who argue that the very impotence of the League to marshal its members in serious conflict with an "aggressor" nation is an earnest of its survival.

Their view recalls the principal cause of America's declination to join the League, which was the fear that it would invoke the sanctions. The sneerers of to-day, it is pointed out, were the fearers of yesterday.

But this appraisal of the situation brings small comfort to those who hoped for some progress toward disarmament.

Developments Foreseen

The connection between the League's backdown before Japan and recent startling developments at Geneva was clearly foreseen a month ago by the pro-League Manchester *Guardian*. Said *The Guardian:*

"A check to Japanese aggression through the medium of the League would have created an immensely important precedent; it would have shown what rapid decision by a united League could do. Instead, another sort of precedent has been created. The aggressors of the future feel that they can always count on the conflicting policies of the nations which compose the Council to paralyze League action. The States which fear aggression feel that they have lost their only international guaranty."

This condition of mind enormously increased the mutual distrust between an "awakening" Germany and her neighbors. With the explosion of Hitler's representatives out of the Disarmament Conference and the League, *The Guardian* can say, "I told you so."

But is this the end?

"In saving the Geneva Disarmament Conference from collapse," according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "the United States, through Ambassador Norman Davis, has not only left the door open for future negotiations and a possible solution of the present difficult and menacing situation, it has prevented the collapse of the peace machinery of the world." Strange, should the United States now save the League!

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Margaret Fishback has just finished her second book of nimble verse "Out of My Head." A Goucher graduate ('21), first engaged in publicity work, she joined R. H. Macy's advertising staff six years ago. Miss Fishback is twenty-eight and has an aptitude for crisp, clever, sophisticated phrases. Outside the store she talks shop, writes poetry and such articles as "The Pleasures of Spinsterhood." On her personal stationery is printed: "Poems Made Up to Take Out." Across this she occasionally rubber-stamps, "Meter out of order."

Ray Lee Jackson

Lee A. Strong, aggressive fighter of plant pests, now heads the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ruddy, of medium height, trim in dress and appearance, he is a microbe hunter with a dynamic personality, gets quick results, is a capable administrator. Distinctly a career man, and with no college degree, he heads a staff composed largely of Ph. D.'s.

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Catherina Schratt, former star of the Burg Theater in Vienna, and for thirty-three years the intimate friend of Emperor Franz Joseph, has just celebrated her eightieth birthday. In the Franz Joseph period, the Emperor breakfasted with her every morning, had tea and played cards with her afternoons. She is discreet, gives no interviews, and refuses, despite high offers, to write her memoirs. The picture shows her in her heyday.

Gilliams Service

Henry Hazlitt of *The Nation* succeeds provocative H. L. Mencken as editor of *The American Mercury*. A descendant of William Hazlitt, he has been a financial and literary editor, Washington correspondent and editorial writer. Friendly, amiable and perhaps more placid than Mencken, he lacks his contempt for physical exercise (has beaten Eugene O'Neill at tennis), and, unlike his predecessor, can do without beer.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Grover Page was born in Gastonia, North Carolina, the night the news reached there that Grover Cleveland had been elected President of the United States a second time. The blessed event found Page père addressing, from a barrel top, a celebrating throng, and the doctor who had brought the youngster into the world interrupted the orator to whisper the news of the arrival.

Mr. Page announced his good fortune to his townsmen and added, amid tumultuous applause, that the child would be known as Grover Cleveland Page. Then a sudden qualm overpowered him. "My God, Doc," he cried, "it ain't a girl, is it?"

Mr. Page is both cartoonist and fisherman—so much both that confusion exists in the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* editorial rooms whether he is vocationally a good cartoonist and avocationally a good fisherman, or vice versa. He is a product of the Chicago Art Institute and the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Page appears on page 32*].

Isabella Greenway, Arizona's first woman Congressional representative, was this month overwhelmingly elected to the seat vacated by national budgeteer Lewis W. Douglas. She conducted her campaign largely by plane, favored adequate compensation for veterans. Arizonans call her "Mother Superior." She has been twice married, twice a widow, is an intimate friend of the Roosevelts. She owns, besides her second husband's copper mines, the Gilpin air-line in Southern California.

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Paul Whiteman, bulky orchestra leader and exponent of jazz, is constantly searching for, and finding, what he considers authentic American music. His Stadium concert in New York last summer was played to a record audience of 19,000.

Fearful of heights, Mr. Whiteman won't ride in an air-plane or a crowded elevator. He has a horror of boats, but loves to swim; plays no games except golf, likes striped neckties and flashy automobiles. When his weight reached 280 he went on a non-starch diet and took off 100 pounds. Occasionally he goes on a chocolate-cake spree, but nevertheless keeps his weight at 180. He is a friend of the Prince of Wales, who calls him by his first name.

Roger N. Baldwin, blue-blooded director of the American Civil Liberties Union, joined fashionable clubs at Harvard (1905), ran a St. Louis settlement house for ten years, is an ex-I.W.W., and was converted to philosophical "communist-anarchism" by Emma Goldman. In 1918, opposed to war, he was jailed as a conscientious objector. A watchdog of freedom, he contests with indefatigable energy infringements of free speech, press and assembly, initiated the Scopes-Bryan-Darrow evolution trial, and is now fighting attempts to outlaw picketing. Personally frugal, he has helped dispose of a million-dollar fund donated for advancing unpopular and radical causes. At his New Jersey camp he enjoys cooking savory meals for millionaire friends.

What's the Name, Please?

Kalinin—president, Soviet Central Executive Committee—*kah-lee'nin*, not *kay-lin'in*.

Stalin—secretary, Central Executive Committee—some Russians say *shtah'leen*, others *Stah'lin*.

Skvirsky—director, Soviet Information Bureau at Washington—*skveer'ski*.

Crile—operates (see p. 18) on ductless glands—rimes with *bile*.

Vizetelly—edits dictionaries—rimes with *"Is it jelly?"*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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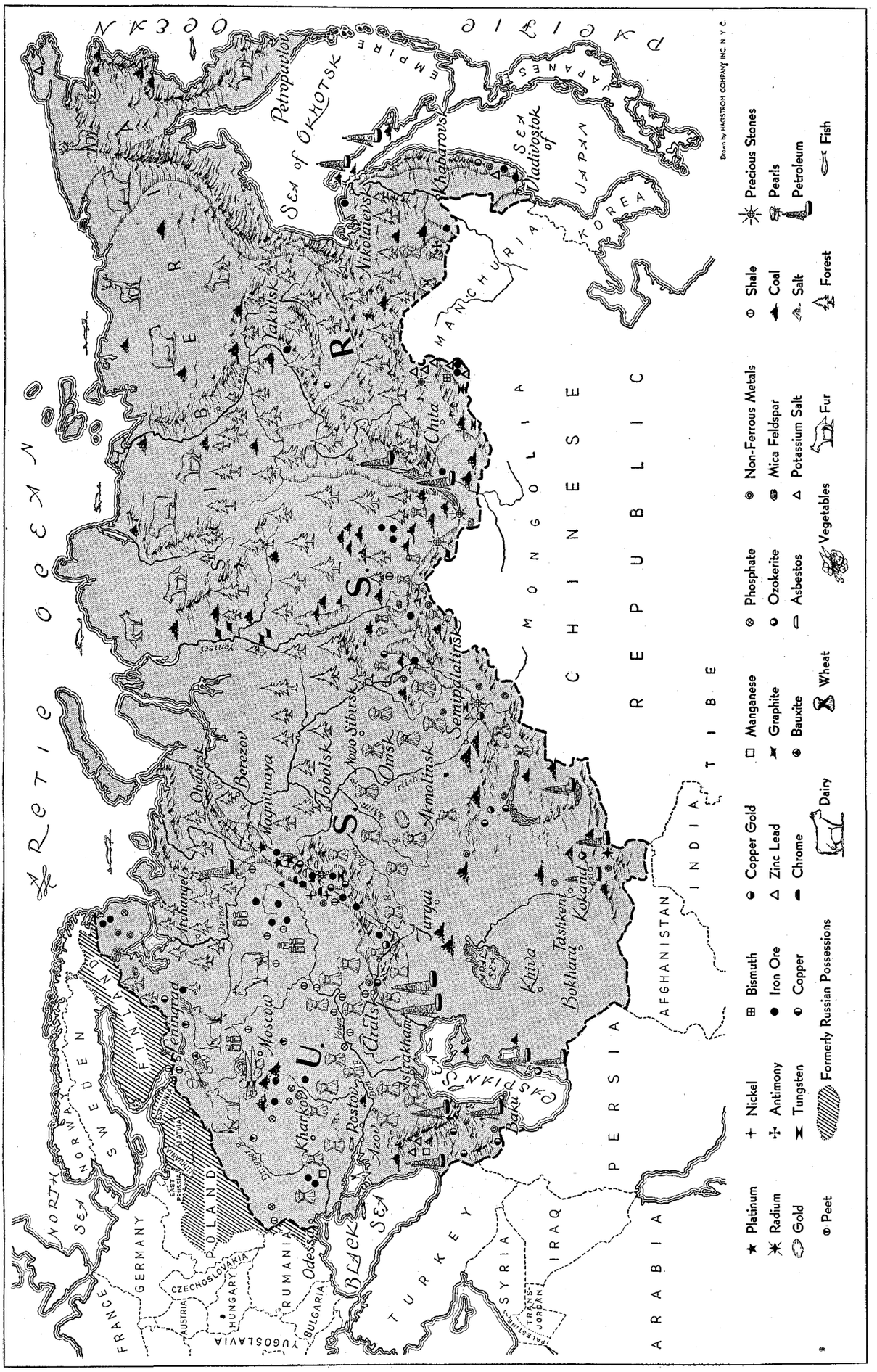

A GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, MARINE AND MINERAL RESOURCES OVER SOVIET RUSSIA'S 8,336,864 SQUARE MILES

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Will the United States Gain by Recognizing Russia?

After Fifteen Years of Indignantly Repulsing Every Official Overture, Washington Appears to Be Ready to Extend a Friendly Hand to the Soviet Union

By Ernest K. Lindley

WITH the way cleared for "frank and friendly conversations" between President Roosevelt and a representative of Soviet Russia, Washington opinion is practically unanimous that recognition of Russia is only a matter of weeks. The President has tacitly acknowledged for months that he has been favorably inclined toward the establishment of normal relations with the vast Communistic State that lies athwart Europe and Asia.

On October 10 he sent a message to President Mikhail I. Kalinin, titular head of the Soviet Union, asking him to send representatives to Washington "in an effort to end the present abnormal relations" between the two countries. The difficulties, he pointed out, are "serious but not insoluble." Accepting the invitation, President Kalinin appointed Maxim M. Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who will shortly come to Washington.

During the last few months the U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. have come to the verge of an exchange of ambassadors without provoking popular protests. On May 16, Mr. Roosevelt included Kalinin among the heads of governments to whom he sent his message on peace and disarmament. That was the first direct communication between an American President and Russia since 1918. Comrade Kalinin replied cordially. Mr. Roosevelt instructed the American delegates to the London Conference to draw no distinction between the representatives of the Soviet Union and those of other nations. Raymond Moley, then Assistant Secretary of State, had a talk with Maxim Litvinoff.

Large Credits

Soon afterward the R. F. C. underwrote the sale of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of American cotton to the Soviet Government. Reports that the R. F. C. would soon provide larger credits for the sale of copper, meats, and more cotton have been current for weeks. The new Minister to Sweden, Laurence A. Steinhardt, and the new Minister to Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, John V. MacMurray, by direction of the President, carried on a study of Russian conditions.

A great deal of history has been written since the Bolsheviks overthrew the short-lived Kerensky Government, confiscated all property in the name of the State, took Russia out of the World War, and embarked on an audacious experiment in Marxian Socialism. After a desperate struggle for existence at home, the Communist Revolution penetrated the countries of Central Europe, swept into China, and frightened a great many worthy American citizens. Then it gradually withdrew into the confines of the Soviet Union, and revolutionary ardor concentrated on the development of a modern State.

American engineers and builders and experts in many fields have planned and directed some of the largest enterprises of the Five-Year plan. Soviet engineers have come to this country for practical training.

American tourists have been visiting the Soviet Union in increasing numbers. For more than a decade the Soviet Union and the United States have carried on trade through the Amtorg Corporation, a New York corporation owned by the Soviet Government. Since 1922, the Soviet Union has openly maintained an unofficial representative, Boris Skvirsky, in Washington. And his conduct has been so irreproachable that no red-baiting Congressman has ever protested.

Yet for fifteen years the Government of the United States indignantly repulsed every official overture from the Soviet Union. Near the end of the Wilson Administration, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby wrote: "We can not recognize, hold official relations with, or give friendly reception to the agents of a Government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them." In 1921 Secretary of State Hughes called the Soviet Union "a gigantic economic vacuum," and denounced the Communist "prosecution of a policy of repudiation and confiscation."

From that time on the doctrine of Mr. Hughes guided American policy. He cited three specific obstacles to recognition: the repudiation of the debts of the Czarist and Kerensky governments, the confiscation of American-owned property, and the revolutionary propaganda of the Third International. The Kerensky debt was a war debt. The United States Government lent the Russian Provisional Government $193,000,000. The Czarist debt was a private debt. Only a trifling amount, approximately $86,000,000, of Czarist bonds are held in this country. The claims of Americans whose property was confiscated, including a few miscellaneous Russian Government securities, total $441,000,000.

Financial Claims

While they have disowned responsibility for the governmental or private obligations of Czarist Russia, the Communists have repeatedly stated their readiness to negotiate settlements. However, they have some counter-claims in the form of reparations. American troops had a minor part in the Allied efforts to overthrow the Bolshevik régime. It was a war in which we were defeated. As a counter counter-claim, the United States might assert that the presence of American troops saved eastern Siberia for the Soviet Union by preventing it from falling under the domination of the Japanese. All these are materials for diplomats at the conference table. With France refusing to meet her war debt obligations, Great Britain reduced to making token payments, and many nations in default on their bond issues, the relatively small financial claims and counter-claims of the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. become somewhat academic.

The question of Communist propaganda has also undergone a fundamental change. In the days immediately after the war, we were very conscious of the "red menace" at home. Mitchell Palmer, Mr. Wilson's

(Continued on page 29)

How Russia May Spend Millions

Ferrous Metals	**$200,000,000**
Textile, Leather, Rubber	**$100,000,000**
Machinery	**$400,000,000**
Agricultural Goods	**$35,000,000**
Tea, Cocoa, Coffee, Herring	**$50,000,000**
Ships	**$50,000,000**

In fifteen years Russia has bought about $600,000,000 worth of goods in the United States. The peak was reached in 1930 when $114,000,000 was spent here. In 1932 our Russian exports dropped to $16,466,000. United States imports from Russia reached a high point of $24,000,000 in 1930.

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BORIS SKVIRSKY

Who since 1922 has been Russia's unofficial representative in Washington

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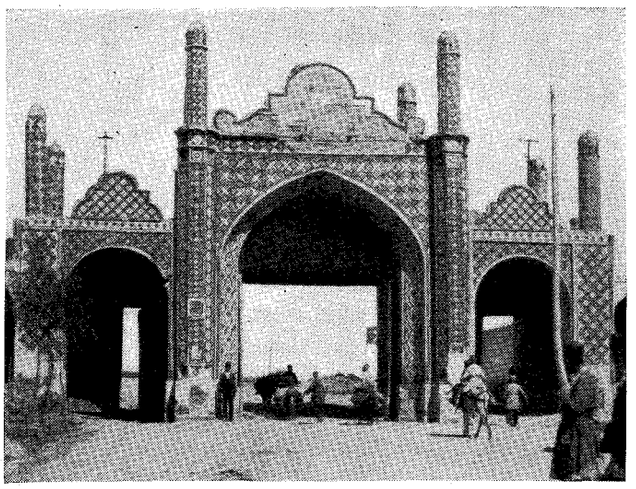
Persia's Shah, Upbuilder of the Nation

FANTASTIC statements about the low origin of Riza Khan Pahlevi, namely, that he started out in life as a stable groom, are absolutely without foundation. The word Khan itself, a Persian authority has indicated to THE LITERARY DIGEST, means that he is a person of gentle birth and some standing. Before his Imperial Majesty ascended to the throne of Persia, we have been told, he was Minister of War and also Prime Minister. As such he was addressed as His Highness, a distinction almost impossible to have been attained in the old imperialistic Persia by any one not of distinguished or noble birth.

His success in adjusting a sharp dispute over the oil concession between the Persian Government and Britain, is considered a great credit to him in his labors for his country outside its boundaries. But his quasi-dictatorship of the homeland, which he seems to be making over politically as well as morally, now attracts the attention of foreign observers.

For instance, when recently the Persian Cabinet resigned, that meant no particular trouble in the country, but simply, as a special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* pointed out, that the Shah wanted to "change some of the team he was captaining." Persian Cabinets are not like Cabinets in other countries, where Secretaries of State are responsible Ministers of the Crown. In Persia, this informant said, Ministers are glorified Secretaries of the Shah, who concentrates in his own capable hands all the executive power of government. And so far the system would appear to be working efficiently.



Ewing Galloway

One of the seven magnificent gates for which Teheran, the capital of Persia, is famous

His dictatorship, as it is called, depends entirely on the Army and the police. Both are effective instruments of control, altho the police are said to be at times inclined to be a law unto themselves. Despotic tho it may seem, the Government operates with due regard for constitutional reforms. Nothing is done without the formal assent of the Meglis—National Assembly—whose members have been selected for election by the Shah and never reject anything he wants.

Since he became Shah, it is related, Riza Pahlevi has changed the aspect of the country and has raised the morale of his people. For the first time in modern history Persia is being subjected to a régime of discipline and is learning what energetic action and continuity of purpose mean. The secret of the Shah's success lies in the fact that he is not content only to command, but this correspondent adds:

"He also goes to see that he is being obeyed. And when he is disobeyed he is ruthless in his treatment of the offender, be he Minister, laborer, or clerk. On occasion he administers the chastisement himself.

"Those who execute his projects often find him unexpectedly appearing on the work to see how they are progressing. Engineers whom I recently met on various bridges under construction in the Mazandaran told me that they had nowadays no difficulty in keeping their men at their job, so salutary has been the effect of the Shah's sudden incursions."

His new marriage law is said to be an apt illustration of his progress in modernizing social life. The objection to a woman enjoying equal right with her husband to divorce is respected. But the woman can stipulate in the marriage contract that in certain eventualities, set forth in the law, "she will receive a power of attorney from her husband to institute divorce proceedings in his name against herself!"

Again, while the principle of polygamy is not touched, the wife can insist in her contract that her husband may not take unto himself further wives without her consent.

Two of the great social evils of Persia, temporary marriage and child marriage, have also been dealt with by the Shah. The first, an accepted custom among the Shia sect, is not mentioned in the law, thereby making it very difficult of accomplishment.

In the second case a provision has been inserted that both parties must be physically fit for marriage. This entails certificates from the government physicians, who have been administratively instructed, to decline to examine, for this purpose, any girl under sixteen years of age. Thus the religious difficulty in the way of an age limit has been overcome, and by order of the Shah very severe punishment is meted out to any who may offend in respect to the new marriage law.

Japan's Manchurian Master Spy a Girl

The secret service of Japan, during the past three years of struggle with the Chinese in Manchuria and northern China, has as its most striking figure a beautiful Manchurian girl who has been described as a film-drama figure — half tomboy, half heroine, who has come to be known as "Manchukuo's Joan of Arc." Her name is Yoshiko Kawashima and her daring exploits are said to recall some of the unbelievable stunts that were the chief substance of old-time movie thrillers.

Whenever a section of the Japanese Army found itself in difficulties, according to the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Sunday Express*, the rumor was spread that Yoshiko was on her way to join it. Flagging troops fought like demons, it is stated, and every time her name was invoked it meant victory.

Yoshiko is Manchu by birth and her father was a Prince of the old dynasty. But her mother was a Japanese. After the revolution her father fled to Japan where she was educated. According to her own story, on his deathbed he urged her to make her life-work the freeing of her native country from Chinese bondage.

When the trouble broke out in Manchuria she was working as a Japanese secret agent in Shanghai. She had cut her hair and disguised herself as a boy. This correspondent relates that then, in response to an urgent message from Colonel Itagaki, chief of Japanese Intelligence in Manchuria, Yoshiko hurried to Tientsin.

Pu-Yi, the former boy-emperor of China, had left Tientsin in a Japanese war-ship and in Port Arthur awaited the establishment of Manchukuo, of which he was to be head. But Pu-Yi's consort had been left behind, and it was extremely inconvenient that she should be in the power of Chang-Hsueh-Liang's forces.

Just then Yoshiko accomplished one of her boldest and most ingenious endeavors.

During the tumult in Tientsin, when machine-guns were barking everywhere from behind street barricades, Yoshiko, disguised as a taxi driver, calmly drew up before the house of the Empress and ordered her into the cab.

Several times on the way to the harbor they were stopped by Chinese troops, but the resource and coolness of the girl spy brought the fugitive Empress to the safety of a Japanese destroyer.

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Good-Will Journey of Jugo-Slavia's Rulers

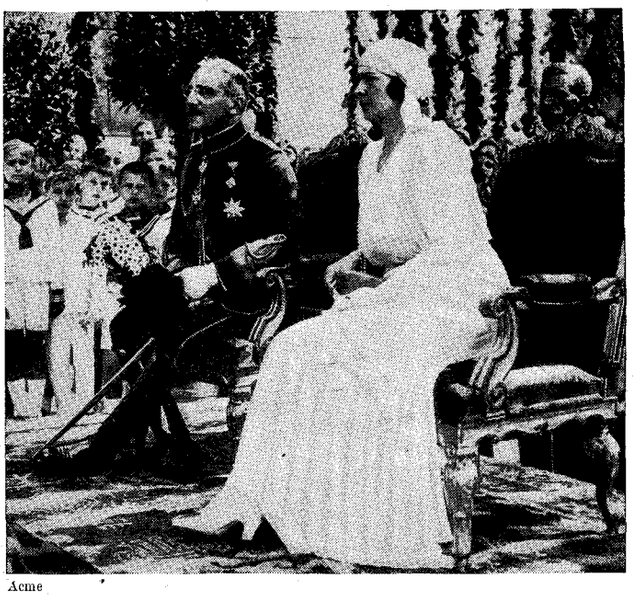
DEVELOPMENTS making for enduring peace in the traditional storm centers of Southeastern Europe and the Balkans were advancing just as the Great Powers at Geneva reached a climax in their conflict over disarmament.

The much-talked-of "Balkan Union" may yet come into being, and if it does, no little credit will be due to the King and Queen of Jugo-Slavia who have been making friendly visits in this region. They began their travels with a visit to the mother of Queen Marie of Jugo-Slavia, the Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania. This visit coincided with the Little Entente conference at Sinaia on economic cooperation.

They next called upon the King and Queen of Bulgaria at Euxinograd, on the Bulgarian Coast, near Varna. The Jugo-Slav press attached great importance to this meeting. On the basis of declarations by "a high Roumanian personality" Belgrade's foremost daily, *Politika,* said that it heralded the beginning of a new era in the relations of Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia and of Bulgaria and the Little Entente—Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania. Another Jugo-Slav daily, *Solvenec,* of Ljubliana, wrote that cooperation between Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria would have to be solved within the framework of "a Balkan Locarno."

But in Bulgarian quarters more reserve has been shown concerning this royal meeting. A Vienna correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says Sofia called it a purely private talk and that the Foreign Ministers of the two countries were not present.

The "Balkan Locarno," as the London *Economist* has pointed out, originally existed only between Turkey and Greece, and pledged them to maintain the Balkan peace and status quo for ten years. As Jugo-Slav's sovereigns later became the guests of Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Constantinople naturally talk arose about Jugo-Slavia—and the other two States of the Little Entente in her wake—entering the "Balkan Locarno." This is more possible in that a treaty of friendship exists between Turkey and Jugo-Slavia.



Acme

King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Queen Marie

On the other hand, as *The Economist* has noted, relations between Greece and Jugo-Slavia over the Macedonian territory and minorities are "notoriously delicate," to say the least; and Bulgaria is suspicious of being "swamped."

New Zealand's Maori Race Is Thriving Once More

After declining in numbers for a full century following first contact with the pakeha (white man), statistics show that the Maori race has taken fresh root in the soil of New Zealand and is beginning again to increase and multiply. It is a case said to be almost unique in the history of colonization. The decrease in population was checked about a decade ago, according to the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin,* and the latest estimate shows that during the twelve months ending March 31 last, the Maoris were increasing three times as rapidly as the pakehas. For the period between the last two censuses—1926 and 1933—the Maori increase was 11.7 per cent. and the pakeha increase 9.02 per cent. As the pakehas get the benefit of migratory influx, *The Bulletin* pointed out that clearly the Maori has "definitely survived the white invasion."

© De Cou—From Ewing Galloway

Maori girls at Rotorua, New Zealand, dancing—mainly with their arms

The first pakehas were not at all ethical—rough whalers and adventurers. In their train came go-getters, who wanted to buy land in exchange for blankets, tomahawks and looking-glasses. But the big Maori chiefs looked at these persons, related *The Bulletin,* with a "hard eye," as they said: "Blankets wear out; steel blunts; glass breaks."

In the warfare with Europeans that followed, the Maoris were beaten, but it is held that if there are any international medals for sportsmanship the Maoris are due for a bushel of them. It is not recorded anywhere in Old World history that an army laying siege to a fortress sent food and ammunition to the garrison to make the contest better sport, but a Maori *Galahad* did just that.

Also, it is reported, the "*Ake, ake, ake!*" of another Maori chieftain, who was caught in his fort by British troops not so chivalrous and who declared that he would fight "forever, and forever, and forever," rather than surrender "imported a zephyr of medieval romance into the prosaic nineteenth century." Altho defeated the Maoris did not whine. They sent sons of the better-class families to Oxford and to Cambridge and fitted them to become distinguished ministers of the Crown. The race goes forward, according to this Sydney weekly. It engages sympathy. It has humor without venom. And that it can fight as well now as it did one hundred years ago. Gallipoli bears witness.

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Some Forms of Cancer Curable, Surgeons Find

America's No. 2 Killer Is Shown to Be Yielding to Concerted Medical and Surgical Attack; Thousands of Cases Have Been Cured, Chicago Symposium Discloses

CANCER, next to heart disease, the greatest cause of death in the United States, is definitely curable by methods now available in virtually all sections of the country. At least three common types of this disease: cancer of the skin, mouth and cervix, could be eliminated as easily as diphtheria through periodic health and dental examinations. A high percentage of all other kinds of cancer can be cured in the early stages; many cancers can be prevented.

Keystone

Dr. R. B. Greenough

Keystone

Dr. J. C. Bloodgood

Dr. William Healy

THEY ARE FIGHTING CANCER

These items, recording the fall of one more enemy of human life, were among many disclosures of notable advances in medicine and surgery revealed at the annual meeting of the American College of Surgeons at Chicago.

No news could have been more welcome to the hundreds of thousands of persons who dread cancer, and who have come to regard diagnosis of cancer virtually as a death-warrant.

Five-Year Cures

Thirty of the leading specialists of this country and abroad told of thousands of cases in which cancer definitely had been cured—as judged by the fact that in five years there had been no recurrence of the disease. Last year 8,840 such cases were known. This year authorities told of 15,608 more, bringing the total of reported "five-year" cures of all types to 24,448.

In a public statement, Dr. William P. Healy, of Memorial Hospital, New York, pointed out that cancer is not the name of a specific disease, but is a general term applied to a group of diseases. Of ten people suffering from cancer, for instance, each may have an entirely different and distinct type of disease.

Nevertheless, all cancers have certain factors in common. Some of these were brought out by Dr. Healy. Cancer, he said, may occur at any age, but most cases appear after the twentieth year, and the disease is most frequently met with after the age of forty.

The presence in the home of a patient with cancer does not subject other members of the family to the slightest risk of contracting the disease. Cancer is neither contagious nor infectious.

There are no secret cancer cures, no serums or injections of value. The only reliable cures depend upon early recognition of the disease, followed by operation and the use of radium and X-rays.

Remarkable Results

The attitude of fear and pessimism about cancer is wrong, Dr. Healy said. It came about through the fact that until recent years an early diagnosis of cancer was rarely made, and the disease was usually so far advanced before the patient sought treatment that nearly all died. To-day correct early diagnosis is becoming frequent, and methods of treatment now known produce remarkable results.

As in the case of many other diseases that have been conquered in recent years, prevention is likely to be a more important factor in the final control of cancer than curative treatments. Many of the causes of cancer are known.

Dr. Robert B. Greenough, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, told the College that the application of present knowledge concerning prevention and cure, if applied as promptly in all cases as they now are in about 25 per cent. of them, would save the lives of about 30,000 more persons a year in the United States.

"The prevention of cancer is made possible," he said, "by the fact that many, if not most, of the more common forms of cancer arise not in normal tissues but in parts of the body which have long been the site of one or another form of chronic irritation.

"Such sites can often be recognized and corrected or removed before they become cancerous. In this way cancer is prevented just as definitely as typhoid fever is prevented by vaccination."

Along the same line, Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, said that continuous medical and dental supervision could wipe out completely all cancers of the cervix, skin and mouth—types which now cause about 30,000 deaths each year.

The Protection

Women, he said, seldom develop cancer of the mouth and skin. This is not due to natural resistance, but to their "vanity and cleanliness," which cause them to pay attention to slight blemishes and have them treated or removed before they can develop into cancerous lesions.

All persons should have the same protection, Dr. Bloodgood urged, through regular frequent visits to a physician and dentist. At such visits thorough physical examinations will disclose pre-cancerous spots while they are still small enough to be cured.

"To-day our methods of recognizing, preventing and treating cancer are such," said Dr. Bloodgood, "that if we get the correctly informed patient to the correctly informed and equipped physicians and dentists, cancer deaths will rapidly fall from second place in the causes of death to a much less significant place."

Among the other triumphs of surgery announced at the meeting was the establishment of a technique for control of certain diseases through operations on the ductless glands. Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, elaborated his theory of the interrelationship between the thyroid gland, the sympathetic nervous system, the frontal lobe of the brain and the adrenal gland.

Building the New America

Stimulated by expenditure of huge Federal funds, America is entering a new phase of giant construction, harnessing her tremendous water-power resources, opening new waterways, expanding road systems, constructing record-breaking new bridges. Some of these developments, now started or soon to be begun, will be described by engineering authorities in a series of articles in this department beginning next week.

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Observing Events Faster Than the Eye Can See

IN the air that surrounds us the average time between two collisions of a molecule is one-five-billionth of a second. The average time required for a molecule of air to give off light after stimulation by an electric spark is a hundred-millionth of a second. These events take place in about the time required for a fast rifle bullet to penetrate one-one-hundredth the thickness of a page of writing paper.

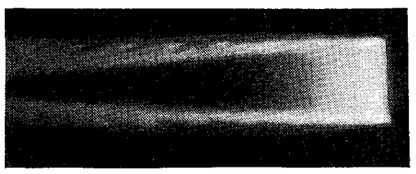
The average human eye can not distinguish between two light flashes that occur in less than one-sixteenth of a second of each other. Obviously we can not depend on our vision for observing fast natural phenomena; we must make use of some device capable of distinguishing between events occurring only a fraction of a millionth of a second of each other. Apparatus able to do this has recently been demonstrated, the simplest probably being that made by Prof. J. W. Beams of the Rouss Physical Laboratory of the University of Virginia.

Look at the reflection of a light in a hand mirror and rock the mirror rapidly. If the light is steady, like that of a candle, the reflection will appear as a line or band. But if the light is intermittent, like that of a neon sign, a row of separate images will appear as it successively glows and is extinguished.

When the reflected light is photographed, each flash falls in a different position and the film shows a row of pictures of the separate flashes. The faster the mirror is turning, the farther apart the separate images will be.

Jets of Air Used

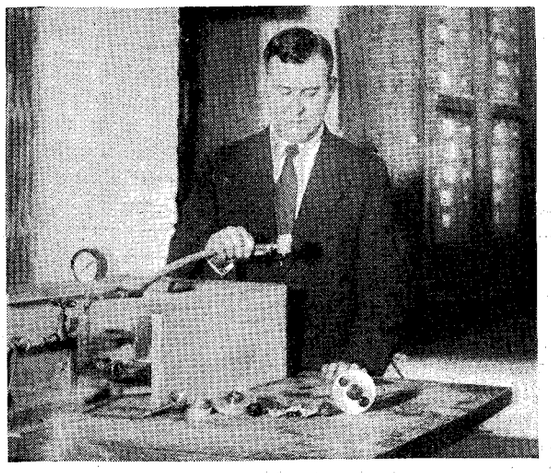
To make use of this principle in studying events occurring at very brief intervals, it is necessary to move the mirror at great speed. Professor Beams and his associates accomplished this by mounting a tiny mirror of polished metal atop a small cone-shaped piece of metal called a rotor, shaped something like a schoolboy's top. The rotor fits into a hollow metallic cone from which angular jets of air are blowing at high pressure.



Photograph of an electric spark moving about 2,000,000 centimeters per second

The rotor is not blown out of the opening, but floats on the cushion of air like a ball on a fountain jet. Small grooves on its sides catch the moving streams of air and cause it to spin. Rotors of this kind have been spun as fast as half a million revolutions per minute. At this rate two events happening one-hundred-millionth of a second apart can be studied separately.

To study an electric spark, for instance, the light of the spark is thrown into a camera by the spinning mirror, which is moving so fast that two views of the spark one-hundred-millionth of a second apart appear as separate.



Prof. J. W. Beams at the swiftly-spinning rotor

"With the aid of this rotating mirror," Professor Beams reports, "it is found that the electric spark starts as a narrow thread and expands radially; also that the different colors of its light, called spectrum lines or bands by the physicist, do not all appear simultaneously but come off at different times, the light from the air atoms and molecules appearing before that from those of the metallic electrodes.

"Light, together with the family of phenomena to which it belongs, called electromagnetic radiation, travels with a velocity in excess of 180,000 miles per second. These are the fastest moving forms of energy known to man. Yet the rotating mirror turns through a measurable angle while light travels less than ten feet. As a matter of fact, the velocity of light can now easily be demonstrated and roughly determined by utilizing a light path within the confines of an ordinary room."

The speed obtainable by Professor Beams's mirrors is limited by the strength of materials from which rotors can be made. At high speeds the rotors burst because of the tremendous centrifugal force generated. The outward pull is more than 1,000,000 times the rotor's weight.

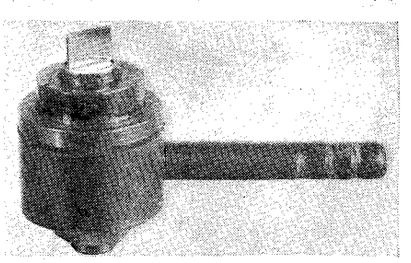
Minute Separations

The centrifugal force developed, incidentally, makes these rapid rotors useful as centrifuges for separating heavy liquids from light ones, as a cream separator separates milk and cream. The magnitude of the force makes it possible to separate liquids in which the difference in weight is too minute to permit separation by other means.

Such centrifuges have many other uses. With apparatus similar to that described by Professor Beams, Dr. Theodore Svedberg, of the University of Upsala, Sweden, is carrying on experiments to determine the exact composition of the blood of various animals. In a lecture recently at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory, Long Island, New York, Dr. Svedberg revealed that by means of an ultra-centrifuge rotating at 75,000 turns a minute he had found great variations in the weight of the blood pigments of various animals, the lower organisms frequently having pigments more complex than man's. He found some pigments with molecular weights of the order of 1,000,000, as contrasted with the comparatively low molecular weight of 64,000 possessed by human hemoglobin.

Density Is Measured

Pictures are taken through crystalline quartz windows as the centrifuge revolves, and are then run through an instrument which measures the exact density of the image, thus giving precise knowledge of the condition and location of the blood pigment in the cell at the moment the picture was taken. From these data the molecular weights can be calculated.



The rotor in position in the stator

Polar Ice-Cap Receding

Despite evidence from other sources that the climate of the northern hemisphere is tending to become cooler, the Soviet arctic expert, N. G. Datsky, believes that northeastern Russia is getting warmer. He has found that the "eternal frost"—ground that never thaws during the summer—is getting deeper.

Forty years ago another Russian scientist measured the depth of the eternally frozen ground near the town of Mezen, about 150 miles north of Archangel, and found it two meters down. This summer M. Datsky could find no frozen ground there at any depth. This he attributed to the recession of the polar ice-cap, which also seems to be shown by the occasional appearance in northern Russia of the bodies of prehistoric mammoths, half torn by wolves—indication that the eternal frost which preserved them for countless centuries is gradually diminishing.

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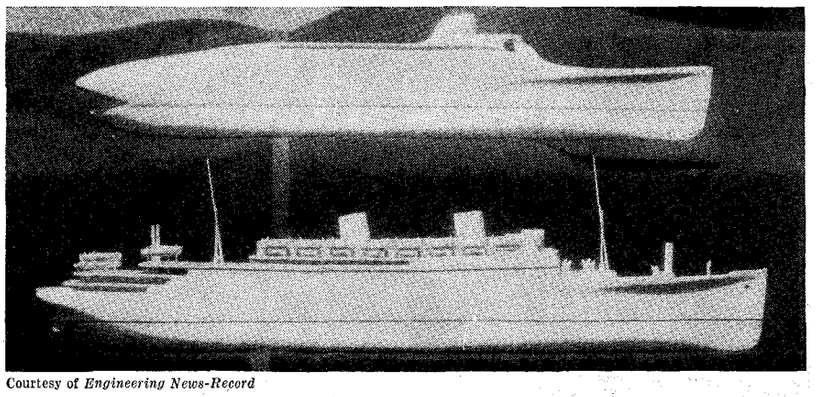
Stream-lined Ships Next?



Courtesy of *Engineering News-Record*

The stream-lined model, above, compared with the model of an actual ship

We have heard a great deal about stream-lined automobiles; we shall soon see stream-lined trains traveling along the rails at greater speed and less expense than was possible with the old style engine and coaches. The next development in stream-lining may be in the structure of ships; this is forecast by a series of wind tunnel studies carried on recently at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. P. E. Hemke, associate professor of aeronautics.

The tests formed the basis of a thesis presented by two senior students, T. L. Vose and E. W. Oberzil, and were made with the aid of a 33-inch model of the *S. S. Manhattan,* in a specially constructed tunnel. As a result, an ultra-stream-lined model of a steamship, similar in size, was constructed. Below the water-line the two models are identical. The part of the vessel above the water-line is radically altered in the stream-line model to cut down wind resistance and head resistance.

Comparatively large savings of power could be made through the construction of such a stream-lined superstructure. Measurement of the head resistance of the two models shows that the stream-lined ship has about 84 per cent. less resistance at a speed of 20 knots an hour, with a head wind of 26.7 miles an hour, than a ship of conventional design. The combined speed of the ship and the wind velocity under such conditions would be equivalent to a wind of 50 miles an hour blowing on a stationary ship.

The stream-lined model developed at the Case School was not fashioned as a practical design for a ship, but rather as an ideal shape to be considered in planning the construction of new vessels.

Alcohol Aids Narcotic Cure By Blocking Affected Nerves

Alcohol, often denounced as a social evil by reformers, plays many important beneficial rôles in medicine and surgery. It is one of the oldest of anesthetic agents, and now a new task has been found for it by anesthetists, who may use it in the future to relieve narcotic patients of their agonies while undergoing a cure for drug addiction.

Three New York specialists, Dr. M. G. Greene, anesthetist, Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, criminologist and anesthetist, and Dr. Herbert Pierson, demonstrated the new treatment before the Congress of Anesthetists at Chicago. Their method is to block nerves by means of alcohol injections which are effective for days and even weeks. This relieves the patient of the torture of fever, nausea, neuralgia and other symptoms associated with cures for narcotic addiction.

Most of the cases so far treated by this method acquired the drug habit as a result of intense pain in sickness or injury. The anesthetists asserted that in future such addiction could be prevented by the use of the alcohol nerve block, used to deaden nerves leading from the painful or injured areas until healing had taken place. Alcohol is the one agent known, it was said, that will paralyze sensation without affecting the muscles.

Lengthening Bones

A crippled leg can be lengthened as much as three inches by a new method recently announced before the American College of Surgeons in Chicago by Prof. Vittorio Putti, of Bologna, Italy.

Science Snap-shots

Cactus in Swamps

Cactus are usually considered to belong to desert or semiarid regions. Dr. John K. Small, botanist, who has made many studies of Southern plants, recently described in *The Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* several kinds of cactus that grow in swamps or tidal marshes in Florida.

Other Florida cactus species studied by Dr. Small have made a further adaptation to their environment, and grow on the limbs of trees, like orchids or Spanish moss.

Non-shatterable Watch Crystals

The use of non-shatterable glass, now widely adopted in automobiles and required by law in some States, has invaded many fields. It was recently reported in *The Glass Digest* that a firm of New York jewelers had succeeded in developing a clear, non-shatterable glass suitable for watch crystals, even wrist-watches.

Another new kind of glass consists of two layers of glass with a layer of dry air sealed between them. It is used in windows and door openings in place of a single sheet of glass to provide heat insulation and to reduce or prevent moisture or frost formation such as occurs in winter with ordinary glass.

New Kind of Railroad

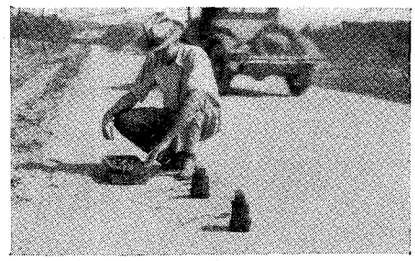
Russian engineers are experimenting with a new kind of railroad, in which stream-lined cars roll swiftly along a grooved concrete roadway on giant motorized balls. The balls, one at each end of each car, fit into the rounded grove of the roadway.

In successful tests a working model was run at 70 kilometers (43 miles) an hour. The full-sized train is expected to make a speed up to 300 kilometers (185 miles) an hour. The engineers say that at such speeds the cars will run smoothly and almost silently.

Electricity Measures Concrete "Cure"

To resist traffic wear, a concrete pavement must be well "cured." A novel method of measuring the effectiveness of the cure is related in *Engineering News-Record* by Searcy B. Slack. It has been successfully tried on a concrete-paving job under the direction of the State highway board of Georgia.

It is generally assumed that an effective cure holds the moisture in the concrete. Since the electrical resistance of concrete



Courtesy of *Engineering News-Record*

varies with the amount of moisture in it, Georgia engineers hit upon the idea that the cure could be "measured" by passing a current through electrodes three feet apart. The results showed a new method of curing with a thin topcoat of pure cement to be superior to other methods. It was proposed by F. A. Hipple of Atlanta, Georgia.

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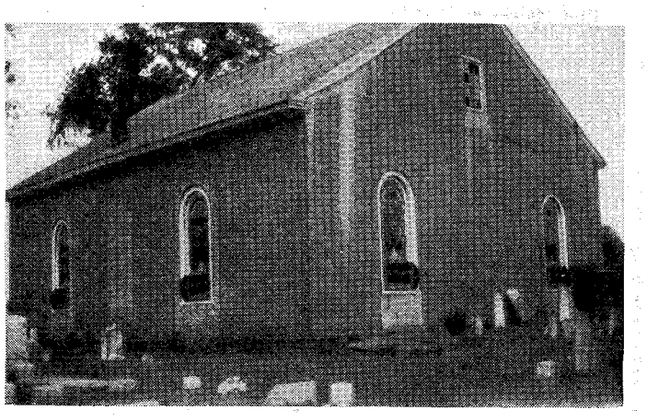
Presbyterians Celebrate Founding of Church

To Commemorate "The Apostle of the Chesapeake," Northern and Southern Folds Join in a Fraternal Gathering Which Is Seen as a Step Toward Organic Reunion

LOOKING about the large plantation he had established on the west bank of the pretty Pocomoke River, on Maryland's Eastern Shore, Col. William Stevens found it much to his liking, and named it Rehoboth—"There is Room." It was the motto of his life, and tho that was in 1665 the Eastern Shore still remembers it.

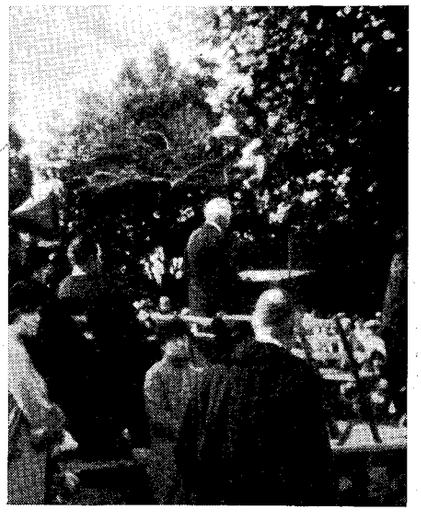
The colonel became one of the outstanding leaders of the county, and his honors included membership in the Governor's Council and the judgeship of the Somerset County Court. Tho a member of the Church of England and a vestryman of his parish church, Colonel Stevens was liberal in his views and tolerant toward those of other faiths. George Fox, the Quaker, was among those he invited to hold services in his hospitable home. So, under his kindly, Christian influence, the little community grew, and in 1672, as a curious county record shows, the grand jury took notice of the fact and of the need for the community's spiritual care.



"It is the opinion of us grand jurors," runs that ancient record, "that sermon be taught four several places in the county—viz.: one the first Sunday, at the house of Mr. William Stevens, at Pocomoke; one the second Sunday, at the house of Daniel Custis, in Annamessex; one the third Sunday, at the house of Christopher Nutter, in Manokin; and one the fourth Sunday, at the house of Thomas Roe, at Wicomico. And it is our desire that Mr. Matix should here preach."

Who the interesting Mr. Matix (probably meant for Maddux) was is not known, but as the foreman of that grand jury was a Scotsman, and several others of its members were dissenters, it is assumed that he was a Presbyterian. In any event, Presbyterian immigrants flocked into the hospitable community, and Colonel Stevens offered them, too, the use of his home for their worship. It seems that he always found room for his neighbors. In 1680 he wrote to the Presbytery of Laggan, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, asking that they send ministers to care for their flocks in the Maryland peninsula.

Among those who heard the petition read was a twenty-two-year-old stripling, Francis Makemie, born of Scottish parents at Ramelton, in County Donegal. He had been educated at the University of Glasgow, and was preparing to enter the ministry. He received his ordination by presbytery two years later, and, still stirred by the appeal from across the water, he set out at once on his ministerial adventure. He reached Rehoboth probably in the spring of 1683, and it is assumed that he formally organized the Presbyterians there into the first Presbyterian church. Another was established at Snow Hill, and a third at Manokin River, where now stands the town of Princess Anne. All of these church organizations still exist, with active congregations.



Presbyterians celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of their church in America. Above, Rehoboth church in Maryland as it stands and is used to-day. Dr. Ernest Thompson making an address in front of the monument to Francis Makemie, founder

So it is, as Charles D. Holland tells us in the Baltimore *Sun*, that Francis Makemie is considered by Presbyterian historians to be the father of Presbyterianism in America. He was the first Presbyterian minister definitely commissioned to come to America under regular appointment by presbytery, and with authority to establish churches in the new world. The first building of the Rehoboth church is believed to have been located a little farther down the river than the present site. But, in 1706, a second structure was erected, and this, still in use, is believed to be the oldest Presbyterian church building in America.

A few weeks ago, on the 250th anniversary of Francis Makemie's coming to Maryland, a large number of the children of John Calvin in America made a pilgrimage to "Makemieland," visiting the five churches he established and his grave, located on what was his own home plantation just across the Maryland line, in Accomac County, Virginia. Tho Presbyterians in this country are nominally divided, both the Northern and the Southern folds joined in commemorating the name and fame of "the Apostle of the Chesapeake." And some believe that this fraternal gathering of the two great houses of Presbyterianism is a step toward organic reunion. It would, perhaps, be in keeping with the desire of Francis Makemie and with the spirit of "us grand jurors."

The Bible in 669 Languages

Sir Alexander Glegg, the distinguished English engineer who recently died at the age of eighty-five, was for the last fourteen years of his life chairman of the British and Foreign Bible Society. During those fourteen years, according to the London *Evening Standard*, the society expanded considerably and now probably publishes more books than any other organization in the world.

It has printed in all more than 10,500,000 volumes of Scripture. The shilling Bible in English, which first appeared three years ago, has sold 1,200,000 copies, and the latest venture, a Bible in Afrikaans, published this summer, has already passed the 200,000 mark. The society issues Bibles in 669 languages.

Blind Girl Scouts

The United States has eighteen Girl Scout troops for the blind, all of whom successfully carry on the activities of Scouting despite their handicap. In her report to the American Braille Press, Mrs. Helen Ward Stevens, a member of the board of directors of the National Girl Scout Organization, says that "regular Girl Scouting can be given blind girls, and it is the judgment of experienced leaders that changes in the regular requirements should be made only if absolutely necessary. The girls themselves want no changes, no concessions." The organization has provided many Braille books and pamphlets to blind Girl Scouts, and a new handbook is to be issued soon.

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Tribute Is Paid Bishop Lawrence

Forty years ago Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Church began a diary with this supplication:

"October 5, 1893. Consecrated Bishop in the Church of God in the Diocese of Massachusetts—and may God give me strength for His work."

Now, with fifty-eight of his eighty-three years spent in the ministry, and with a long record of achievement to look back upon, he can say that his prayer has been answered. If he had sought further confirmation he could have found it in the tribute paid to him during the celebration of his fortieth anniversary in the episcopate.

In those forty years, it was recalled, he has confirmed 57,943 people, one of them President Roosevelt, who sent him a warm letter of congratulation in which the President recalled the sacred hour of his confirmation and his religious experience at Groton School, which is under Bishop Lawrence's spiritual tutelage. Twenty-three years ago, recalled William Fellowes Morgan, president of the church pension fund, Bishop Lawrence started out to raise that fund, and vowed to wear the same old coat and derby until he had obtained $5,000,000. He raised $3,000,000 more than he asked—and bought a new derby. To-day the fund amounts to $26,000,000, and $10,000,000 has been distributed in benefits.

On the morning of the day of the celebration services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, where Bishop Lawrence's father and mother were confirmed years before their marriage, where he himself was baptized, and where Phillips Brooks came as a boy with his parents. Here, on the present occasion, were gathered the presiding Bishop of the Church, the Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry; seven other bishops, a large company of clergy, many figures important in the public life of the State and the nation, and guests from far-flung parishes of the church in America.

Bishop Lawrence's life has paralleled a long period in the history of the Episcopal Church, and in the course of his sermon he recalled that the presiding bishop at his consecration was Bishop Williams of Connecticut, who was born soon after the War of 1812, and only twenty-one years after the death of Bishop Seabury, the first bishop of the American church, and that the preacher was Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, "the Apostle to the Indians," who looked so like an Indian that he needed only to wear a blanket and feathers to complete the image.

Still sprightly despite his years and as vigorous as many who are his juniors, Bishop Lawrence took part in another celebration at Symphony Hall, where 2,000 people gathered to hear him.

"The call of to-day," he told that great assembly, "is for that spiritual force which popular standardization puts to the heaviest test—moral courage; a capacity in man to hold sure to his deepest convictions, and say: 'Here stand I, I can do none other.'" Calmly and with great assurance, he ended his address with an affirmation of his own simple articles of faith:

"I know but little of this life and less of

Bishop William Lawrence

the next life, but I know that my heavenly Father is love, justice and truth. I believe that Jesus Christ lived that I might learn of Him, follow Him, and pass through the gates of death with Him. With this clear and final, what have I to fear from man, misfortune, disease or sorrow? In perfect faith one may live on toward the setting of the sun, tranquil and in perfect serenity."

A Bishop Defends the Styles

"I don't see what else they can leave off, unless it's smoking," said an observer of women's scant attire at English resorts. That may apply to expanding exposure at the beach, but a Bishop comes to the defense of the general run of holiday dress by describing it as "altogether commendable, rational, healthy and good to look upon." In fact, the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Dr. W. G. Whittinghame, sees no reason why women should not appear hatless in both church and court-room. "What is the matter with their hair?" he asks in a letter to his diocese.

The Bishop has noticed oracular reproofs of certain clergy on hatless girls in church, and even noticed a church where certain diminutive kerchiefs were provided at the porch that women without hats might put them on before entering. He supposes the provision is made on the theory that St. Paul's prohibition applies to-day in English churches. To that Dr. Whittinghame replies: "St. Paul never dreamed of saying that women were not to appear in church without a hat. He had no knowledge of hats. What he said was that they were not to appear in Christian assemblies unveiled, but that is a very different matter. Women in England do not come to church veiled."

New Deal Is a Moral Gain Churchmen Have Concluded

The New Deal is also the new morality. It is in keeping with the common religious principles of Jews, Catholics and Protestants, which may be rather surprizing to those who have accepted the blanket industrial code and all its smaller counterparts merely as good business.

But good business is good morals, and the National Recovery Act, say representatives of the three major religions in this country, is not merely an effort to restore material prosperity, but also an effort to place that prosperity on an ethical basis.

Last week we reported that the National Conference of Catholic Charities looks upon the National Recovery Act as a social and moral gain. Protestants, too, find in it a reason for renewed hope.

While disclaiming any intention of passing judgment upon the technical aspects of the national recovery program, the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches calls on the people of the churches to consider the program's "permanent spiritual and ethical implications." "A principle which the churches have been advocating on spiritual and humanitarian grounds, the Government is now endeavoring to establish on grounds of economic stability and progress," says the committee's statement, unanimously adopted by seventy-eight representatives designated by twenty-six Protestant denominations. "The wider spread of purchasing power which business and industry are coming to recognize as indispensable is the beginning of a material basis for that abundant life which Christianity seeks for every human being."

It is not claimed that the program embodies the complete social ideal, but it is asserted that it "aims a vigorous blow at some of the more grievous types of exploitation and injustice."

"This collective effort," continues the statement, "is clearly in line with the social teachings of the Christian gospel."

Its success will depend, however, upon the individual conscience and the discipline of personal life. This is the test: "Just as moral stability in the individual depends upon the maintenance of a just social order, so the highest social ideals are impotent without a character that will support them."

The fundamental purposes of the NRA, points out a message issued by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, "are not to restore prosperity as we once knew it. That prosperity, no matter how momentarily pleasant to many of us, was nevertheless an illusion and a snare. It was based on glaring injustice and gross economic immorality. But the new economy embodies principles that have long been advocated by the religious forces of the country."

And the message reaffirms that "personal and social or economic morality are inseparable."

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Exhibition of Islamic Art at the Metropolitan

Interesting Glimpses of Near-Eastern Life as It Was Lived in the "Blue and Gold" Centuries, Are Provided in Widely Gathered Prize Displays

THE great Persian exhibition held in London in 1931, stirred the Western world with an intense interest in Persian art.

An exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, tho smaller in scope, may be calculated to attract interested crowds from now on to January 7.

The main body of the exhibition, which fills the large gallery devoted to temporary shows, consists of paintings in miniature, book illustration, and pages from the Koran, also, pottery, bookbindings and specimens of calligraphy.

The latter take their places as works of art inasmuch as the Persian calligraphist gained favor in Paradise by copying the Koran and so trained his hand to produce a work of beauty. This art, in fact, enjoyed a more favorable position than the work of the miniaturist whose efforts were met with more or less disfavor by the theologians and their companions. And the blending of text and ornament demanded and found the same high qualities to be seen in the secular writings.

In 1420, so the catalog informs us, Mir Ali of Tabriz, who bore the surname "the Model of Calligraphers," is said to have had a dream in which Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad, appeared to him and suggested that the egg was the proper model for the form of letters. He therefore developed the *basta'lik* script which practically replaced all other styles for copying manuscripts in Persia, and which spread with the literature to Turkey and India. In the sixteenth century Persian was as important at the Ottoman Court as classical Arabic, and in India it was widely used even in the nineteenth century.

The Secular Writings

The current exhibition at the Metropolitan places more emphasis on the secular writings, and one gets interesting glimpses of life as it was lived in Persia from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. They might be called the centuries of blue and gold since these are the predominant colors used by the painters, with now and then a use of reds, browns and an exquisite green.

In a tour round the gallery one's attention is drawn to scenes suggestive of Western literature. For example, one thinks of the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet" in looking at "Zal Climbing to Rudara," an illustration from the "Shah-nama" or Book of Kings written in 1009/10 by the poet Firdausi for Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna (998-1030). Then St. George and the Dragon of Italian art is suggested by "Bahram Gur Killing a Dragon," also from the "Shah-nama." History is invoked in two dramatic scenes from this manuscript. One represents Paladin Faramurz leading the Persian army against Kabul, lent to this exhibition by the Louvre, Paris, and the other, "Alexander Fighting in India with Fire-Spitting Machines." There is also a picture representing the death of Alexander.

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

PORTRAIT OF A PRINCE

Style of Sultan Muhammad, Persian, XVI Century. Lent by Louis Cartier

The majority of the miniatures exhibited are loans from private sources, but one of the Museum's prize possessions is a large illustration of "Jonah and the Whale." This rare painting, recently acquired, is said to be from a copy of Rashid ad-Din's "Jami at Tawarikh" in one of the libraries of the former Turkish sultans at Istanbul.

One of the rarest of the exhibits comes from the Morgan library. It is a "Bestiary" comprising a series of illuminations of grotesque animals from a manuscript of the thirteenth century—the earliest known Persian manuscript of the Mongol period.

Remote as this Eastern art may seem to the casual museum visitor, there are various ways of approach less exacting than the development of styles and periods. Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum" will awaken interest in "Rustum Killing the Dragon." Then the Bible seems to have penetrated the realm of Islam as shown by "Jesus talking with the devout man and sinner."

There are hunting scenes, games of polo, garden scenes, scenes of the royal Court, and love scenes, scenes that introduce the dog, camel, elephant, gazel and unicorn, a surgeon performing an operation, and a physician treating the sorcerers, portraits of beautiful youth and of sultans.

The exhibition is garnered from near and far. The Bibliotheque Nationale which has never before lent anything out of France has sent two albums with Persian and Turkish miniatures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

European collectors such as A. Chester Beatty of London and Louis Cartier of Paris, are large contributors. Other collectors from Paris, Brussels, and Lyons have been generous. A surprizing number of American lenders show that interest in Persian art is active here. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Rainey Rogers, Edward W. Forbes, Mrs. Cora Timken Burnett, George D. Pratt, are among others. The New York Public Library and the Fogg Museum of Cambridge are represented.

Tho the Persian examples predominate, some specimens of Indian and Turkish art give the exhibition the title of Islamic Art.

Memoirs Too Frank

"The French Government is taking drastic measures to prevent the publication of private memoirs which may disclose State secrets," says the *Evening Standard* (London). "The late General Givierge, who was head of the Cipher department at French G.H.Q. during the war, wrote a book in which he explained how the enemy's messages were intercepted and deciphered.

"The general's heirs decided to publish his memoirs. The French Military Intelligence intervened, and obtained an order from the courts prohibiting publication and sequestrating the general's manuscript.

"The Givierge family have protested against these summary proceedings, and the question has now been referred to arbitration."

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Crooning to Save an Orchestra

Leopold Stokowski has long been a devotee of modernism in music, but perhaps he has never before matched the crooning of Kate Smith with the "Coq d' Or" of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

The Philadelphia Orchestra was shy 40 per cent. of its subscription for its Saturday series at the home city, and a dinner-concert with beer was organized to make up the deficit. Besides the redoubtable Southern crooner the program carried Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin, Composer Deems Taylor, Violinist Efrem Zimbalist, and Leader Alexander Smallens. Other popular features might have been supplied by George Gershwin, George Jessel and Al Jolson, if illness, airplane accidents and other such obstacles had not interfered.

As Elsie Finn informs the readers of the Philadelphia *Record:*

"It was a gay party—far different from the formal and sedate circumstances under which Philadelphia music lovers are wont to listen to their favorite symphonies.

"Imagine the revived Philadelphia Orchestra playing dinner music to the clinking of beer glasses. Imagine, still further, the robust Kate Smith, rushing from a far different sphere, to do a bit toward rescuing the haughiest musical organization in the country from financial doldrums.

"And Kate did it with the most gracious of gestures. Resplendent in pool table green, the 'songbird of the South' leaned against a piano piled high with greenbacks to sing 'When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain' to the unrestrained delight of the diners.

"Then Kate paid her tribute to the dignity of the occasion by singing the operatic aria from 'Samson and Delilah.' And she sang it beautifully, too.

"Another time Stokowski stepped from the podium to feed drummer Oscar Shwar a glass of beer."

Zimbalist played the Russian's music to Stokowski's conducting, Deems Taylor led the orchestra "Through the Looking Glass," revealing his own composition "as he wrestled with his nose pinchers and confessed to a frank delight that he and the orchestra finished on time." Secretary Woodin, tho not an actual performer, was present to hear the orchestra under Stokowski perform his composition "Covered Wagon Days."

"The work is written in three parts, 'On the Prairie,' 'Trudging Along' and 'Journey's End,' and beautifully orchestrated.

" 'It's a fine piece of music,' Stokowski told Woodin when he met him in the lobby. 'I mean it, really. I like it tremendously.'

" 'When I heard my poor music so wonderfully played by Prince Stokowski and his men,' said Woodin, 'I thought there is music in the treasury and I hope harmony.

" 'I sat dreaming of covered wagon days as I listened,' he continued in his low modulated voice, 'but somehow, it did not impress me retrospectively. I seemed to be trying to fit the covered wagon into our present day. We are pioneering with a wonderful leader at our head. I wish you knew him as well as I do.

" 'You who are wondering where we are going have only to look back and see how far we have already come. It seems that I see before us a river of sunshine and happiness.' "

© International

KATE SMITH

Who helped save the day for the Philadelphia Orchestra

"Garment of Repentance"

Eugene O'Neill goes small town.

His "wilderness" is a Connecticut town on the Sound. Imagine it New London, if you like, for it was there some of his youthful days were spent, and a love-struck youth of seventeen with a propensity for poetry and social revolt may represent some faint youthful memories of his own.

But the family scenes he brings upon the stage strike one as things overheard rather than lived or truthfully imagined.

There is a family with three children and two in-laws making up the inner circle. A few outsiders touch their lives at vital points. The boozing uncle and the hysterically sentimental aunt furnish some help by precept and bad example to the solution of the problem of the romantic adolescent with which the family deals.

This youth, admirably revealed in an overful rôle by Elisha Cook, Jr., is filled with undigested food from Swinburne, Oscar Wilde and Omar Khayyam, and is in revolt against life except as it centers in a girl of his own age, whom he addresses in the phrases of his favorite authors. His letters to her are found by the scandalized father of the girl, who demands punishment of the young Lothario, and a severance of his relations with his daughter.

A letter which the girl is forced to write, renouncing her lover, sends him off for a night of dalliance with a village prostitute. The boy's genuine good-nature, enforced by his timidity, saves him from going too far, but not from going home drunk, to the horror of the whole family.

The mother's reproaches melting into tenderness, the father's kindly wisdom and the uncle's admonitions derived from his own liquor career bring the boy to a satisfactory frame of mind for meeting the future.

This is the play "Ah Wilderness," with which the Theater Guild open their season, and it shows O'Neill so far from his former self as to induce this paragraph from Harvey Gaul of the Pittsburgh *Post-Dispatch* when the play was presented in that city:

"Nary an aside, divil a bit of a mask, no Freudian undertones, overtones, or semitones, no sinister probings, void of allegories, symbolisms, intellectual gew-gaws, sans artiness, it might be a combination of 'Another Language,' interlarded with episodes from Booth Tarkington's 'Seventeen.' "

From *The Bookman*

Eugene O'Neill

O'Neill himself explains "Ah Wilderness," so it is said, as "a comedy of recollection," but, says Gilbert Gabriel in the New York *American*, "so light a mood it has, so smiling and benevolent and utterly optimistic a meaning, I make bold to wonder whether it isn't also entitled to be called a comedy of recantation."

This divorce from the old O'Neill engages all the critics, but we will let that go with Mr. Gabriel's observation.

The "smiling and benevolence" are chiefly contributed by George M. Cohan, who completely sheds the rôle of the stern father.

Quoting Whitney Bolton of *The Morning Telegraph:*

"The whole of the play turns on *Nat Miller's* understanding of his son's sins. It is a play for Mr. Cohan, a rôle tailored for him to the last stitch and tuck, and he misses no opportunity to turn in a performance which again proves that they had actors in the days when he learned and began to practise the craft. It is a performance in which understatement, quietness, mellowed understanding and pleasant philosophy combine."

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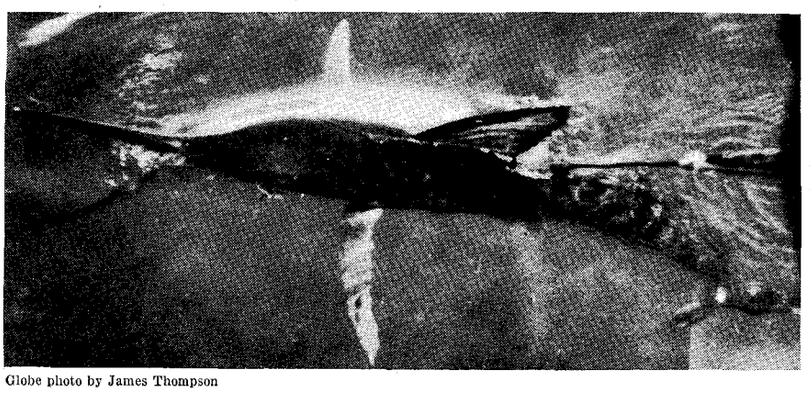
Two Paradises of Big-Game Anglers

Florida and California Command the Serious Attention of Deep-Water Fishermen as Improvements in Method and Equipment Are Developed

By Seth Briggs

IN few waters of the Seven Seas is a more extensive variety of game fishes to be found than off the coasts of Florida and California. From the furtive little bonefish to that huge gladiator of the sea, the striped marlin, the multiplicity of shapes and sizes is equaled only by the startling range of colors and markings of the fish.

Just where and how to draw the line between the non-game as opposed to the game varieties is anybody's guess. The distinction more often depends rather upon the tackle and the manner in which it is used than upon any inherent qualities in the fish. With constant improvements in present-day scientific angling methods, the roster of game fishes may be said to be steadily increasing—and the end is not yet. Suffice to say, there are now at least sixty species of Florida fishes, and almost as many in California waters, worthy of the serious attention of game fishermen—and this does not include the sharks and rays, of which there are dozens of species on both coasts. Were we to consider also the Gulf of California, the angling possibilities of which are only beginning to be realized, the opportunities on our Pacific Coast might be regarded as almost unlimited.



Globe photo by James Thompson

A swordfish that lost a battle for life in California waters

In Florida, of course, the big-game fisherman's *pièce de résistance* always has been —and still is—the mighty tarpon, or Silver King. Pictures of this dashing fighter, which sometimes attains a weight of more than two hundred pounds, hurling himself in a graceful arc, clear out of the water, in an effort to shake the hook, have become almost commonplace. To watch one actually performing a series of these leaps, one after the other, is a sight to give even the most blasé soul a bad case of the jitters.

Probably the first of these fish to be taken on rod and reel was a 175-pounder caught on the East Coast about fifty-five years ago. It required more than three hours to bring this tarpon to gaff.

To-day, because of modern improvements in tackle, especially as regards the reel, a tarpon weighing 150 pounds may be gaffed in from ten or fifteen minutes to a half-hour, assuming the angler to have had some experience and to be using regulation tarpon tackle. This time factor, however, may be lessened or greatly increased. For instance, a tarpon hooked on very light tackle will usually wage a longer and a comparatively fiercer battle than on heavy tackle—and to-day there is, I am very happy to say, a steadily increasing desire among sport fishermen to limit themselves, whenever possible, to the use of light tackle. Of course, there are sensible limitations in tackle, as in everything else, and the use of too-light tackle in proportion to the size of the fish and the skill of the angler is neither a hallmark of good sportsmanship nor is it instrumental in promoting the conservation and future welfare of our game fishes.

Most tarpon fishermen use a bamboo rod having a butt twenty-one inches in length and a tip about five feet long and weighing around twelve ounces. The reel has an adjustable drag on the side, just below the handle, by means of which the tension on the line, while fighting the fish, may be regulated. The line is usually a twenty-one- or twenty-four-thread twisted linen—generally termed Cuttyhunk—breaking, when dry, at about sixty and sixty-six pounds respectively. About 200 or 250 yards of it are used. Between the end of the line and the hook is a six-foot steel piano-wire leader. Both live bait, usually mullet, and artificial lures are employed in fishing for tarpon.

Light-tackle enthusiasts favor rods in which the tip weighs but six ounces and nine-thread lines which have a breaking strength of twenty-six pounds. Many even are advocating the use of the so-called "three-six" tackle—a *six*-foot rod, weighing *six* ounces over all and *six*-thread line, which breaks at sixteen pounds.

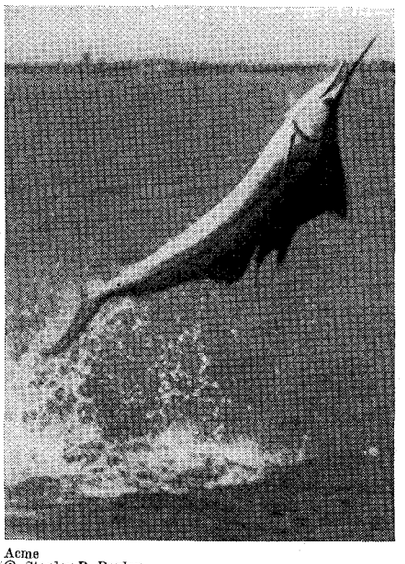
The best of the tarpon fishing is to be found at the extreme southern tip of Florida, around Long Key, and on the entire West Coast, tho most of the East Coast, too, affords good tarpon fishing in season. The fish reach Florida from West Indian waters usually about the middle of the winter and increase steadily until the peak of the tarpon-fishing season, during May and June.

Hardly less favored by anglers, and steadily increasing in popularity, is that gorgeous blue and purple demon of the Gulf Stream—the sailfish. Its fighting tactics are even more spectacular than those of the tarpon. An average big sailfish will weigh from sixty to seventy pounds.

Other famous, tho lesser, species of Florida game fishes are the bonefish, which many noted anglers consider the greatest of them all; the gorgeously colored dolphin; that brilliant and vicious fighter, the kingfish or cero; the voracious barracuda; the spectacular snook, or sergeant fish, and many others too numerous to mention.

World-famous and exclusive angling clubs are located at Palm Beach, Miami, Long Key and Boca Grande.

On the Pacific Coast, the mekka of big-game fishermen is Avalon, on Catalina



Acme
© Stanley B. Baxley

A sailfish, "Demon of the Gulf Stream," in a fighting leap

Island—owned by the chewing-gum magnate, William K. Wrigley—and where is located the Tuna Club, perhaps the most famous aggregation of anglers in the world. It lists among its members such well-known folk as Monte Blue, Charles S. Chaplin, Jack Coogan, Cecil B. DeMille, Max C. Fleischman, F. Gray Griswold, DeForest

(Continued on page 28)

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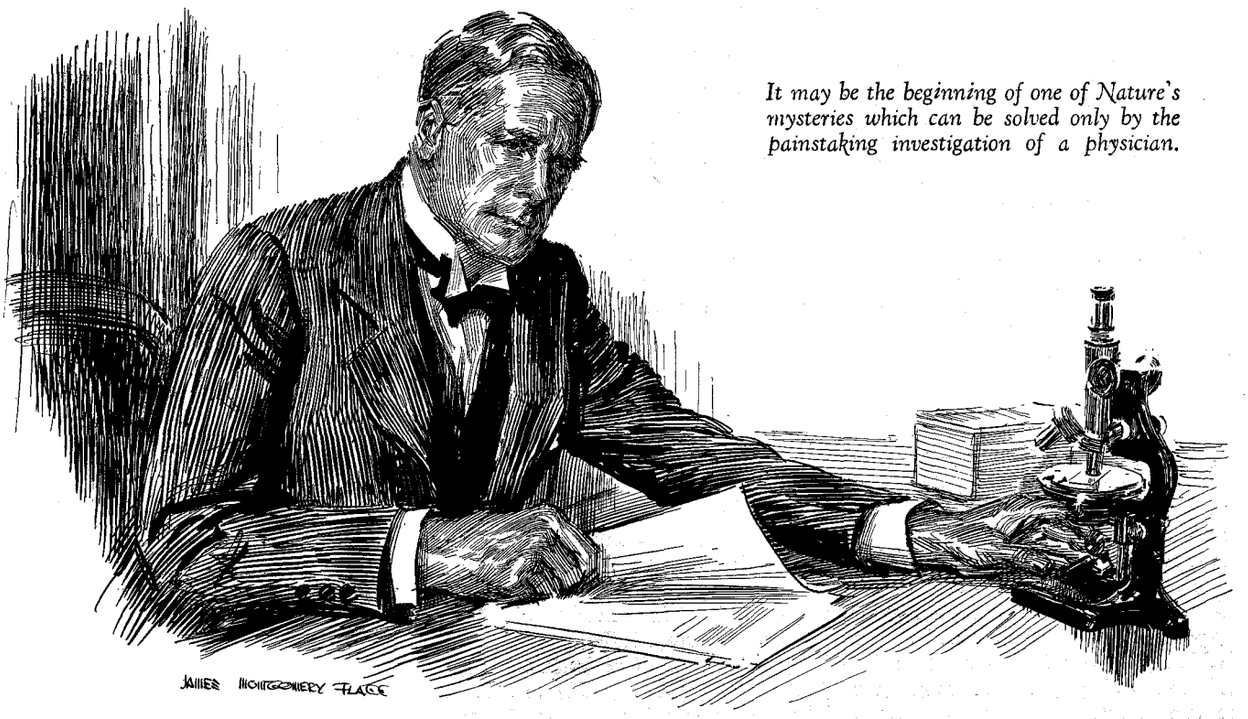
The Anemia Mystery



It may be the beginning of one of Nature's mysteries which can be solved only by the painstaking investigation of a physician.

WHEN, without apparent reason, someone you care for—young or old—complains of feeling tired or exhausted and begins to lose color, becoming paler and weaker as the days go by, you may have good cause to suspect some form of anemia.

The anemic person lacks good red blood.

Sometimes anemia is a symptom of a condition which is unknown or neglected by the sufferer and which may be either slight or serious. A frequent, though small, loss of blood, a wasting disease, or infections in the body may produce anemia. If, however, the cause is diligently searched for—and can be removed or corrected—the anemia will usually disappear under proper treatment.

Anemia may also be caused by a lack in the diet of certain food elements necessary for normal blood formation—especially when there are associated functional defects (often symptomless) of the stomach and intestines. A correct diet alone sometimes conquers such anemia. But proper treatment with an appropriate quantity and quality of iron is often of fundamental importance in producing a sufficient amount of blood coloring matter.

People may also become anemic because they are unable to utilize from an adequate diet the food material necessary to make red corpuscles. This may be dependent upon a deficiency in the function of the digestive organs. The most common type of such anemia is called by doctors Pernicious Anemia. Until recently it was always fatal. In 1926, however, an incredibly simple remedy was found—liver.

Pernicious Anemia can now be kept under control by the regular use of liver or an effective substitute PROVIDED A PROPER AMOUNT IS PRESCRIBED FROM TIME TO TIME FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE. But—liver or potent substitutes are not a panacea for all forms of anemia. Although they save lives in cases of pernicious and allied anemia, they are frequently ineffective in treating the ordinary forms of the condition.

If there is an anemia mystery in your family, don't guess about it. Ask your doctor to find the solution.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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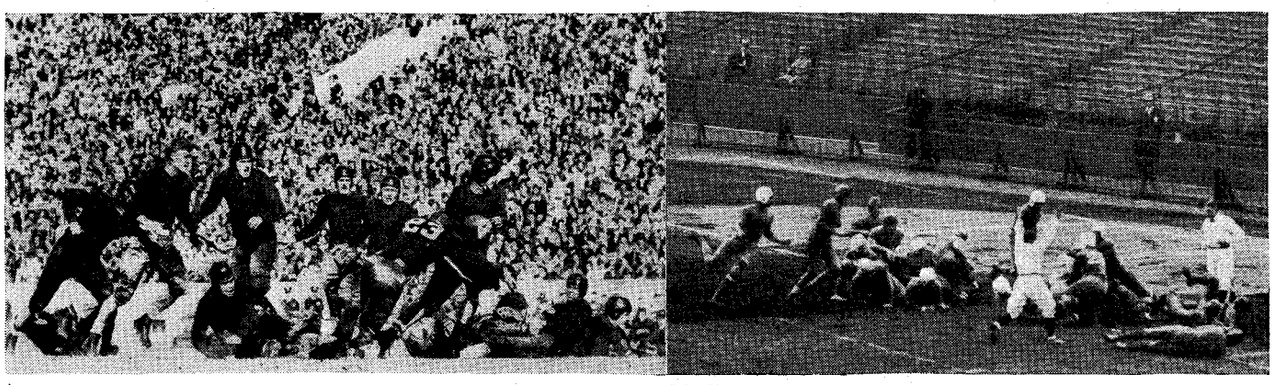
Football Is Turning That Corner



Acme Wide World

TO-DAY'S CROWDED STANDS CONTRAST STRONGLY WITH THE WIDE OPEN SPACES OF THE DEPRESSION

At the right the sparse attendance at a game at the Yankee Stadium in 1931. At the left a section of the big turnout at the Stanford-Northwestern game this fall in Chicago

THE turnstiles are clicking again in the football stadia of the land—louder and faster so far this season than any year since the depression clamped down in earnest, restricting play as well as work. College and university athletic managers are happy at the prospect of the biggest gate, perhaps, in four years, and of the probable revival of minor sports that live on gridiron earnings and that have been for some time on a starvation diet.

One recent Saturday saw an estimated total of 453,000 spectators at sixteen major games. Eighty thousand turned out for the University of Southern California-St. Mary's tussle. The Navy-Pittsburgh and Michigan-Cornell contests drew 45,000 apiece, Stanford-Northwestern, 35,000, Fordham-West Virginia, 25,000, and Indiana-Notre Dame, 20,000. Some of these attendance figures, and others, too, compare interestingly with those for the same games when last played in 1932 and 1931, altho the percentages of increase in some cases are not great. Fordham and West Virginia drew 25,000 this year against 18,000 in 1931. Indiana and Notre Dame jumped slightly—from 18,000 to 20,000 in the two-year interval. Southern California and St. Mary's registered an increase from 75,000 to 80,000 in the same length of time. This fall the Harvard-New Hampshire game attendance increased from 12,000, last year's figure, to 15,000, and Minnesota-Purdue from 20,000 to 26,000.

A week earlier than these figures were recorded, when leading institutions were only one and two games into their schedule, an Associated Press survey showed that thirty-two colleges and universities in all sections were approximately 207,000, or more than 40 per cent., ahead of last year. The increase was from 499,029 to 705,880. Better times, better schedules, lower prices (a factor discussed by George Trevor in these columns several weeks ago), divide the credit for the upturn.

In charting the increase in football's drawing power up to the depression, its decline during the lean years, and its now promised recovery, it is possible to draw on numerous surveys—all prepared on different bases, but all telling substantially the same story.

President Hoover's committee on social trends, for example, obtained figures from forty-nine colleges and universities (Northeast, Mid-West, South and West) which showed football attendance increasing annually and more than doubling during the years 1921-1929, inclusive. Specifically, the increase was from 1,504,319 to 3,617,421. To put it in terms of index figures, the jump was from 100 (1921) to 241. The Western increase is not short of astounding—from 100 to 638.

In 1930 the drop began. Altho slight increases were noted in the South and West, attendance for all sections dropped to 3,289,078, or 219, in index terms. For 1930 this survey estimates a total attendance at all college games of 10,300,000.

The Hoover committee figures stop with 1930. Other surveys, however, carry the story on through 1931 and 1932.

In the earlier of these years we find some remarkable figures for individual games and days. On one Saturday there were 427,000 at sixteen major games. A week later 575,000 persons turned out for nineteen of the more important contests, in units of 40,000, 50,000, 75,000.

Figures such as these are big enough. But when the season was over a check-up in twenty-two colleges and universities showed a falling off in crowds to only a little more than 3,500,000, or about 10 per cent. This in spite of certain individual gains. Tulane attendance went up 15 per cent., to 146,000. New York University, in the midst of a high-pressure era, went up from 235,914 to 307,740, or 32 per cent. Harvard, Tennessee, and Ohio State showed slight increases. But Yale, Washington, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Stanford, Fordham, and Carnegie all dropped.

Last season a similar but even more extensive study (thirty-one institutions were represented this time) was again made by the Associated Press. A drop of 15 per cent., to approximately 4,900,000 was shown.

Notre Dame, nevertheless, showed larger figures, rising from 413,000 to 440,000; and Purdue jumped 40 per cent., to 146,000. But Northwestern, Illinois, Indiana, Army, New York University, and others all showed declines.

The drop in the gate was very distressing, no doubt, but it produced at least two results widely regarded as beneficial. For one thing there was a great increase in intramural sports, bringing into the athletic fold large numbers of students who would have had no chance in the days of more intensive intercollegiate campaigns. And for another, the intersectional game fell into comparative disuse. Colleges and universities cut down their transcontinental trips and concentrated in their own geographic fields and on their natural rivals.

Two Paradises of Big-Game Anglers

(Continued from page 26)

Grant, Mack Sennett, Keith Spalding and many others. In order to qualify for membership it is necessary that one take "a tuna of 100 pounds or over, or either a marlin swordfish, or a broadbill swordfish of 200 pounds or over, under Tuna Club rules and tackle specifications for Heavy Tackle" or "a tuna of sixty pounds or over, or either a marlin swordfish, or a broadbill swordfish of 100 pounds or over, under Tuna Club rules and tackle specifications for Light Tackle."

While Catalina used to be famous principally for its tuna fishing, to-day the marlin holds the center of interest. Tuna, for various reasons, chief among them being the operations of commercial fishermen, have all but disappeared. Not a single one was taken last year, eleven in 1931 and only one the year before, as compared to such banner years as 1906 and 1919, when 854 and 911 were caught, respectively.

Marlin, those magnificent and powerful swordsmen of the sea, are still, happily, being taken in considerable numbers, tho, being a migratory species, their abundance varies greatly from year to year.

The largest marlin thus far taken on heavy tackle weighed 405 pounds. It was caught last year by A. R. Martin of Beverly Hills, California. The marlin light-tackle record was made only recently by R. C. Mankowski—a 348-pounder.

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Will the United States Gain by Recognizing Russia?

(Continued from page 15)

Attorney-General, opened a drive against the "reds." The I. W. W. was a powerful organization. Within a few years prison sentences and exiles had cleaned out most of the prominent radicals, but business men and conservative labor leaders remained fearful of red agitators. The practical experience of Great Britain and other nations showed that the distinction between the Soviet Union and the Communist International was fine spun. Red Russia was still actively fomenting world-wide revolution by subversive propaganda. The dominant Russian Communist doctrine held that Socialism had to be world-wide to exist. Then Joseph Stalin emerged as the sole dictator. Stalin held that a Socialist Russia could live in a capitalistic world. With the formulation of the first Five-Year plan in 1928, Stalin directed Communist enthusiasm and resources toward the internal development of the Soviet Union.

For fifteen years the imminent downfall of Communist Russia has been predicted by a decreasing number of skeptical observers. The Five-Year plan has had its successes and its failures. Stalin, like Lenin, has proved to be a realist capable of making swift changes in policy. But the Communist grip on Russia has endured. Meanwhile, without the assistance of red agitation, an unprecedented depression has shaken the foundations of the capitalistic world. The United States fell to the verge of chaos and has begun to rise by an experimental effort of its own with less fear of Communism than it had in its days of greatest prosperity.

The other capitalistic nations of the world maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, altho most of them had more at stake in the repudiation of old Russia obligations and more to fear from Communist agitation than the United States. Recently, the discussion in Washington has not centered about these faded issues. The live question has been whether the Soviet Union offers the tremendous trade benefits which some advocates of recognition have claimed. In fifteen years the Soviet Union has bought $4,275,000,000 worth of goods abroad and it can boast that it has never defaulted on a payment. Of these, some $600,000,000 came from the United States. Our exports to Russia reached a peak of $114,000,000 in 1930. In 1932, they had dropped to $16,466,000. It was lop-sided trade; our direct imports from Russia reached their high point of $24,000,000 in 1930. As our exports to Russia declined, the exports of Germany, England and Italy increased.

With area, population, and natural resources exceeding those of the United States, Soviet Russia stands out as one of the world's great undeveloped markets. Soviet Russia's capacity for consumption is practically unlimited. Litvinoff announced at the London Conference that the Soviet Government might agree to place orders abroad in the near future for about $1,000,000,000 worth of goods, distributed as follows: $200,000,000 in ferrous metals, $100,000,000 in raw materials for the textile, leather, and rubber industries, $400,000,000 in machinery, including $100,000,000 in railway equipment, $35,000,000 in agricultural goods, including breed stock, $50,000,000 in tea, cocoa, coffee and herring, and $50,000,000 in new ships, chiefly for fishing, seal hunting, and dredging.

That would be a sizable order, and most of it we could fill. But we would have to agree, first, to take a larger quantity of Soviet goods, and, second, to extend long-term credits. The Soviet Union's keen interest in American recognition has been primarily to improve its credit rating.

Trade by Barter

The Roosevelt Administration is showing an inclination to lend money abroad to remove accumulated surpluses. In addition to the small Russian loan, the R.F.C. established $50,000,000 in credits for the Chinese Government to buy cotton and wheat. The lending of money to dispose of price-depressing surpluses which we already have on our hands may be sound policy in an emergency. But the continual production of surpluses which can be sold only by sending money abroad is a policy which is in disrepute among leaders of both parties in Washington. The type of international trade which Secretary of State Hull is trying to promote is essentially trade by barter—an exchange of surpluses, not a gift of our own surpluses which is what the old system of maintaining our export trade by loans amounted to. The more grandiose visions of American trade with Soviet Russia are therefore treated with considerable skepticism in official Washington. The prevailing view is that substantial credits might be advanced temporarily, but that the potentialities of Soviet-American trade must be limited by the quantity of Soviet goods which we decide we can take in payment. Lumber of certain kinds, furs, caviar, manganese, are the chief Soviet exports which supplement our domestic production. A reorientation of our trade channels by which we would draw on Soviet Russia instead of Canada for a larger part of our wood pulp has frequently been suggested since Canada joined with the other portions of the British Empire in the Ottawa pacts. But our government trade experts have difficulty in bringing up to a high figure the value of Soviet goods which we can use.

Despite an impeccable record to date, there is also a wide-spread belief that Russian credit is for the moment badly strained. The world-wide decline in the prices of raw commodities severely stretched the capacity of the Soviet Union to meet payments on machinery bought at higher prices. Had the Communist State been less powerful—less able to squeeze the last bit of exportable material out of the Soviet economy—it might have followed other nations into default. The supreme power of the Communist Government is, at the same time, considered the best assurance that loans made to Soviet Russia will be repaid.

Apart from trade in its strict sense, two other influences have drawn the United States and the Soviet Union toward closer relationship. One is the Soviet demand for American technical and managerial experience. The other is a community of interests between the two nations in a number of problems which are distressing the world. With the future of its own great domestic experience at stake, the Soviet influence has been overwhelmingly on the side of peace. In fact, President Roosevelt copied the non-aggression formula for his peace and disarmament plan from Comrade Litvinoff.

Soviet Russia is both a heavy piece of ballast for Europe and a potential check to Japanese expansion in the Pacific. The desperate economic and political impasse in central and western Europe has been turning the Administration in other directions. At the moment, we are stretching a friendly arm toward Soviet Russia. In the welter of conflicts which is disturbing the world to-day the significant fact stands out that there are only two first-class Powers between whom there is no direct collision of interests: the colossus of Eurasia and the colossus of the Western Hemisphere.

HE SURELY WON'T CATCH IT NOW
—Ray in the *Kansas City Star*

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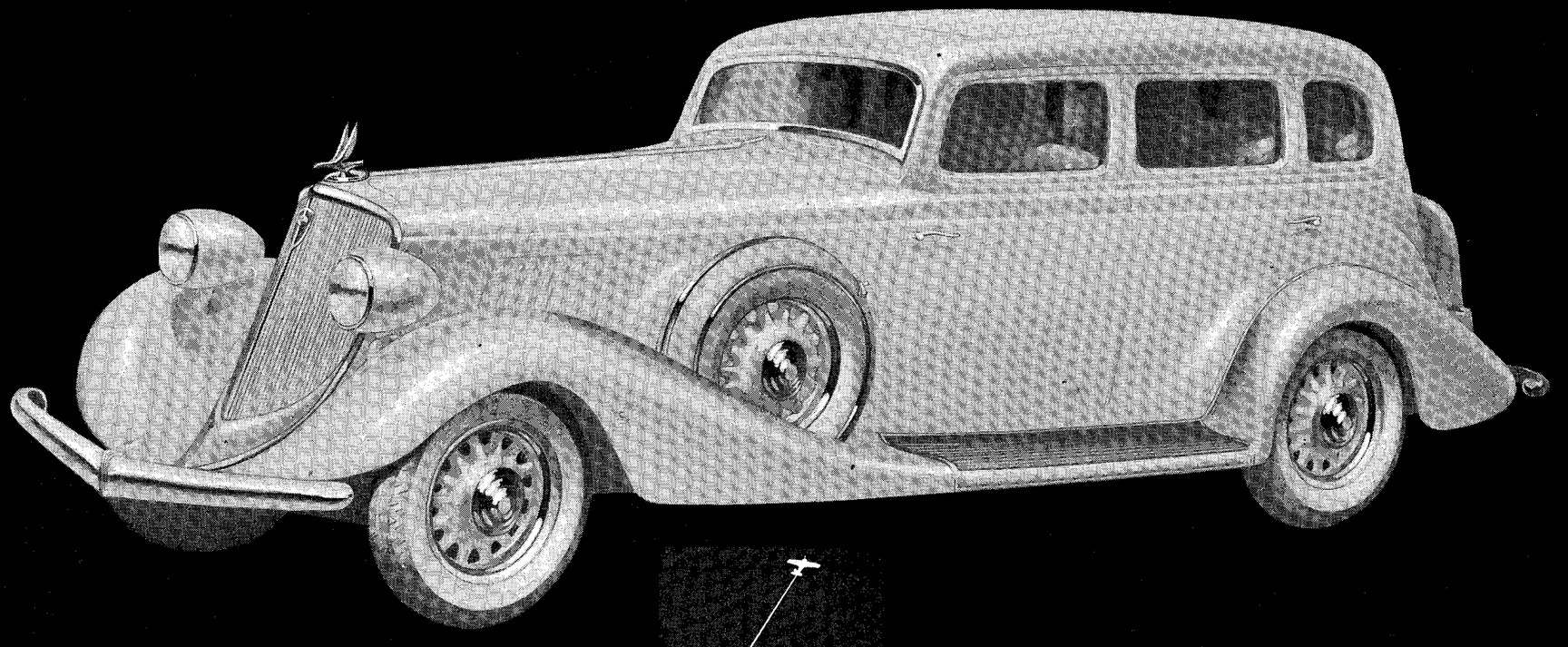
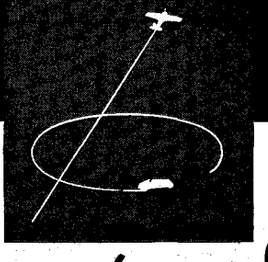
STARTLING NEW STUDEBAKERS

DICTATOR $645 AND UP. AT THE FACTORY · COMMANDER $845 AND UP. AT THE FACTORY · PRESIDENT $1045 AND UP. AT THE FACTORY





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$645 AND UP, AT THE FACTORY

NRA

Honor for Father of Press Freedom

John Peter Zenger, through whom the American principle of freedom of the press was established, is coming into his own again to-day, the 28th. On the village green of historic St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, Mt. Vernon, New York, nationally known figures of the newspaper world are paying him honor on the 200th anniversary of his feat. Col. Robert R. McCormick, Adolph Ochs, William Randolph Hearst, Ogden Reid, William T. Dewart, Col. L. M. Palmer, Paul Bellamy, Karl Bickel, Frank D. Noyes, John C. Martin, and others, are members of the honorary committee.

Not many people to-day could tell you who Zenger was or what he did. But in his own day, the 1730's, he was as controversial a figure as George R. Dale of Muncie, or any of the dozens of other editors who have braved jail in defense of their rights.

Zenger was a reporter who, in 1733, dared write the truth, a publisher who dared print it.

In 1733, William S. Cosby, the English Governor of the Province of New York, removed Lewis Morris from his post as Chief Justice. Morris had offended the Governor by an adverse ruling in a suit.

Public indignation was roused. Morris was trusted and loved by the people. Cosby was hated. Morris was prevailed upon to stand for the Assembly he had formerly graced, at an election on the village green in Eastchester on October 29, the date being observed.

The election was bitterly fought and was chiefly notable for the disbarring of thirty-eight Quakers who, on religious grounds, would not take oath on their property qualifications. Nevertheless, Morris won, 231 to 151.

It is at this point that Zenger enters. He was sent to Eastchester to report the election for the pro-Cosby New York *Weekly Gazette*. What he saw of high-handed official deeds led him to write a strongly pro-Morris account, which, of course, the paper did not publish. Disgusted, he started his own paper, the New York *Weekly Journal*, which had for contributing editors Lewis Morris, James Alexander, William Smith, and Cadwallader Colden—anti-Cosbyites all.

The Journal became the official gadfly of the Administration. It bristled with satires, personalities, and lampoons directed against Cosby. The Governor endured it for a time, and then sought to have the grand jury and the Assembly take action against Zenger. This they would not do, altho the former body ordered the burning of certain issues of *The Journal*.

At last, however, Zenger was arrested on information for libel and, after some delay, was brought to trial on August 4, 1735. The defense got away to a bad start. Zenger's attorneys challenged the legality of the proceedings, and were disbarred. But at this point help appeared in the person of Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, a giant of the Colonial bar. He opened by demanding that witnesses be called to prove or disprove the alleged libels. This the court refused, stating the principle: "The greater the truth the greater the libel." Hamilton accepted this and addressed a strong plea to the jury, urging them to do their duty for freedom. Zenger was acquitted with great enthusiasm. Cosby died in 1736, and in 1737 Zenger was made public printer.

Naming the Baby in Russia

"Look at the new names it has produced!" says a Russian when you ask him what Communism is achieving, and, tho he says it jokingly, no one will deny that new names may yet outnumber new babies. As Albert Rhys Williams has written in *Asia*, there is "Revmar," abbreviation for "World Revolution," there is "Diamata," short for "Dialectics of Materialism"; then "Rem," an acrostic for "Revolution," "Electrification," and "Moscow," and "side by side with the old prewar favorites—Illya, Pavil, Nikolai, and other names of Orthodox saints—the Soviet almanac offers the names of new Revolutionary saints—Spartacus, Marat, Marx, Garibaldi."

As Eskimos See Bolshevism

Slim, bespectacled, genial George Ushakov, heads a Russian expedition to the Wrangel Islands, and Joshua Kunitz said that once, on a former Arctic expedition, the explorer asked a group of Eskimos to go hunting with him, much to their dismay. "We are afraid," they said.

"But what are you afraid of?" queried Ushakov.

"We are afraid because the hunting ground has an evil spirit."

"How do you know there is an evil spirit there?"

"Well, Tagin went there and he died. We wouldn't mind so much if we didn't have to sleep in the tents. It is in the tents that the evil spirit gets you."

"Why, then, weren't you afraid when you were hunting with me and slept in the tent?"

The Eskimos laughed. "Oh, you are a Bolshevik; of a Bolshevik, even the evil spirits are afraid."

Obviously, it must have been the explorer who recounted this little incident, and, in passing the story on to the Communist readers of *Soviet Russia To-day*, Mr. Kunitz hastened to add that Ushakov did not tell it in any sense derogatory to the Eskimos, of whom he was very fond. He extolled them as gifted and lovable.

"One of the benefits of the conquest of the North by Soviet scientists is the lifting of the material and cultural level of the Eskimos. Ushakov made a beginning by organizing the Wrangel colony and starting classes in which the Eskimos were taught to read and write." As he sailed for home, he "could see the Eskimos on the high, snow-covered cliff waving farewell to the bold Bolsheviks, before whom the evil spirit steps aside in fear and deference."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Out of Step

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is a bit interesting, I think, that of the four figurines on the new three-cent NRA stamp, it is the capitalist who is out of step!

Norman, Okla. GEORGE F. GOODMAN.

Radio Dislikes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—That's a very fine proposal that E. C. Hanson makes in "From Our Readers to Our Readers." I am for your taking a straw ballot of "What you *dislike* on the air." I only hope that the radio programs would in this way be improved.

A LITERARY DIGEST READER.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Censure and Praise

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The articles appearing on the "Science and Invention" page of your magazine is a splendid way for the medicine man to *advertise* and THE DIGEST is a good magazine to spread medical bunk.

You made a desperate attempt to cover medical propaganda with the cloak of science, but you forgot to add a deodorant.

Please discontinue sending THE DIGEST to my address. I refuse to buy a magazine that spreads medical bunk and that stoops to such science (?).

Hart, Mich. G. A. VANNETTE, D. D.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In behalf of the faculty of Tottenville High School, New York City, I wish to thank you for publishing the excellent articles on education under dates of September 23 and 30.

It gives us great satisfaction that a periodical which has always stood for a better informed citizenry should unprejudicedly present the cause of education.

New York City. RACHEL E. ANDERSON.

A Negro's Criticism of His Race

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I desire to comment on the American colored people and their greatest handicap.

Often we read in the daily paper about some colored person complaining about being discriminated against, persecuted and socially ostracized by white people of all nationalities in America. At times they are wholly justified in their complaints of being oppressed, and should be aided by those intelligent white people in authority and who stand for fair play. But the real holdback of the Negro is the Negro himself. They often advocate but do not practise race pride.

An educated, socially prominent Negro looks with scant respect upon another member of his race with ordinary training. They fail to cooperate with each other, even 50 per cent. in business matters, and very seldom do light-skinned Negroes associate with dark-skinned Negroes unless it is to enhance some personal aspiration. When they can overcome that handicap they will become a progressive, race-conscious people.

ALLEN J. BENTON,

New York City. A Colored Man.

Arithmetic and Psychologists

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Modern civilization depends on labor-saving physical tools developed by mechanical engineers.

No mind-saving improvement has been proposed by mind engineers, the psychologists, in our great mental tool, arithmetic.

To make it easier to represent by numbers the repeated halving of things is the improvement required in our arithmetic.

To do this we must count and calculate in an even scale and not by our present five and ten arithmetic, which is essentially odd, on account of its odd five. Eight is the best even scale.

Our eyes, hands, and minds prefer to halve and quarter things, again and again. We like to divide things evenly into halves repeatedly, as this is the easiest division. We prefer to measure things, including money, in the easy even scale, but we must now calculate about these even halves with our present odd decimal arithmetic.

The nature of things and of our minds will never change regarding halves. Therefore we must change to the base eight to best fit arithmetic to our minds.

Halves and quarters are easier to comprehend than fifths. This fact appears with many units of our English weights and measures. Also in extending our U. S. money divisions we split per cents. into halves eight or more times at the expense of much extra effort in arithmetic.

The merit of the English system is the repeated halving of many of its units. Difficult fifths, always present in the metric and the decimal systems, discourage the repetition of easy even divisions. We now use a jumble mixture of halves, quarters, fifths, eighths, and tenths. With the base eight we would measure only by repeated halves, quarters, or eighths, and calculate only by eighths.

There is small probability that this change will come soon but all should know of the undeniable mental savings to be obtained.

Oak Park, Illinois. E. M. TINGLEY.

Profanity in Writing

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I enter a protest against an increasing tendency of present-day writers to use profanity? There are thousands of sincere, devout people to whom profanity in any form is offensive. One noted author of popular fiction made the defense to me, answering my complaint, that it would be impossible to describe certain characters unless their profanity were recorded. Many eminent authors of the last two centuries were able to write many books without sprinkling profanity through their pages.

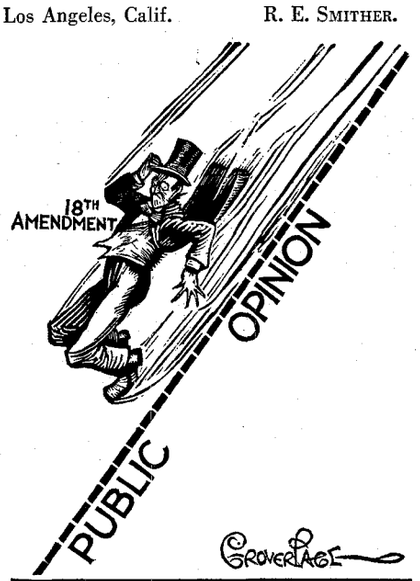
JOHN TEVIS HEARN.

Chesterfield, S. C.

Federal Money for Good Housing

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In view of the enormous amount of money that has been expended during the past years on good roads, would it not be better for the Federal Government now to spend some money on good housing? That would be particularly beneficial to the great cities.

Los Angeles, Calif. R. E. SMITHER.



THE FINAL CRASH

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*

The Articles on Hitlerism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that THE DIGEST has lately been including in its columns too many articles on Hitlerism—articles which obviously would be a powerful factor in the influencing of readers toward the advocation of Nazi principles.

For instance, in the October 7 issue, Stanley High says: "Capitalizing the revulsion against democracy, the Nazi chief leads a revitalized nation toward its place in the sun."

I can not understand why THE DIGEST will permit Mr. High to make such a preposterous statement when it realizes that *no* dictator can situate his country in a place of international adoration by ruthlessly obliterating political and racial groups other than his own. Hitler, in my opinion, is a splendid example of an egomaniac. He has suppressed all democratic and socialistic parties; has persecuted the Jews—a race which has imparted much intellectual and cultural talent to the world; and, by his stupid and barbaric policy of intolerance, has taken away from the German people their right to free speech and opinion.

If Mr. High thinks he can make Americans believe that Hitler is leading Germany to a place in the sun, he will have to try it outside of the United States.

Toledo, Ohio. STANLEY S. LEVINE.

[If my effort to be objective in regard to the situation in Germany results in "the advocation of Nazi principles" on the part of any of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, I will greatly regret it. Far from accepting those principles myself, I abhor them. I believe that Hitler is leading Germany to a place in the sun, but I neither indorse the place nor approve the method of his leadership.

My assignment from THE LITERARY DIGEST, however, was not an editorial but a news assignment. I tried therefore to write not what I personally feel about Germany but what I observed to be happening there.—From Stanley High.]

Attacks on Cutting School Budgets

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Gilbert Dewart, of Decatur, Illinois, writes that he can not see why the schools should be better treated when economies are necessary than are other departments of government. The answer is that the schools are more important than other departments of government.

Mr. Dewart might as well ask why, when a ship is sinking, the children are put into the life-boats first. Mr. Dewart might as well ask why, if one must choose between a well-furnished house and a well-furnished mind, one should choose the well-furnished mind. Mr. Dewart might as well ask if parents who deny themselves comforts in order that their children may have an education, are fools.

Muncie, Ind. LLOYD M. CROSGRAVE.

[Many other letters have been received protesting against Mr. Dewart's suggestion, made in the October 7 issue, that schools "stop spending millions of dollars on expensive school buildings and football fields and return to the good old days of the three R's." A large number of these protests are from Seattle High School students. Below are excerpts from their letters.—Ed.]

Would you rather spend $100 for each child a year in school or $400 for each child in a reform school?—Kathryne Brandt.

Where are we going to get leaders in the future if we are to restrict sensible education?—Helen Mae Brown.

The great capitalists of to-day, seeing their doom because of broader education in the schools, are trying to bring education back to the three R's for revenge.—Frederick Sexton.

Any person who would want to cut down the institutions of learning is narrow-minded and cares nothing for the advancement of the nation.—Elbert Wood.

Defeat education and you sound the death-knell of Western civilization.—Carl Johnson.

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SHE HAS NEVER SEEN THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

SHE has lived her life back in the hills and the modern world has not come her way. Most of us see and do a thousand things each day that are unknown to her. The elevator, for instance, belongs to our regular routine of life. But to her this conveyance of the vertical highway is almost inconceivable.

The *modern* elevator, when you think of it, is really an outstanding example of master engineering. It starts so easily and climbs so smoothly, so silently. It levels itself so very carefully at your floor. Its doors open and close automatically. Its very appearance is in keeping with its surroundings.

But what a great contrast between this modern elevator and an old one. An old one with its mid-Victorian look. Its noisy doors. Its jerky motion. Its irregular and poor service. It is no wonder that people avoid renting in buildings served by an old-fashioned vertical conveyance!

Bring these facts to the attention of building owners and managers: *Old-fashioned elevators can be modernized!* Under the Otis Modernization Plan, they can be brought right up to date at a reasonable cost. To make sure of no financial hardship to owner, Otis is prepared to do the work step-by-step with payment as each step is completed. Details of Otis Modernization can be easily secured at any local Otis office.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

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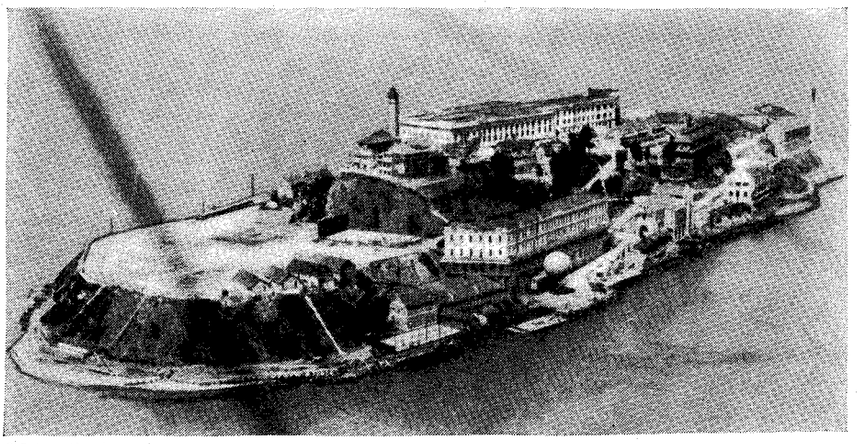
America's "Devil's Island"—and Some Others

Plans to Isolate Desperate Criminals on Alcatraz Island Raise Question of Wisdom of Concentration Centers Such as the French Penal Colony

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOMER S. CUMMINGS, announcing plans to isolate the most desperate and vicious prisoners of the Federal Government (such as Harvey Bailey and George "Machine Gun" Kelly) on "escape proof" Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Harbor, brought "Devil's Island" back into the head-lines. Simultaneously the institution of the penal colony — such as France's in French Guiana, Italy's in Lipari, Spain's at Villa Cisneros in Africa, and England's on the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal— became an issue. The esteem and disesteem in which such prisons are held, their usefulness to society, their effect on criminals.



© International

Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, where the Federal Government proposes to isolate its most intractable prisoners

Alcatraz is a twelve-acre rock rising out of the waters of San Francisco Harbor. Once the Spanish used it as a fort. Since 1858 it has been a military prison, lately called a disciplinary barracks. The current about the island is swift and dangerous and an effective barrier against escape. Only one person, according to reports, has succeeded in getting away from it. Nevertheless, a young woman recently made the swim to shore that has baffled so many prisoners.

Save in the matter of difficulty of escape, as has been pointed out, comparison between Alcatraz and Devil's Island is not wholly correct. The prison on Alcatraz is thoroughly modern, with steam heat, running water, and recreation facilities.

The Real Devil's Island

But Devil's Island, which has been the world's symbol of the penal colony ever since the Dreyfus case, is another matter. Several years ago Mrs. Blair Niles reported the atmosphere and typical happenings of the "dry guillotine" vividly in "Condemned to Devil's Island."

"Stems of coconut palms, graceful as the swaying bodies of nude dancers with green plumed head-dresses trembling against a strangely exciting blue. Dark massed foliage of mango-trees. Under the trees strong reds, pinks, blues, and greens of women's dresses." This was one of the first impressions of an arriving convict, and charming enough. Later this convict entered the barracks. "Along each side of the room, in groups of three, were ranged planks facing end on, out from the wall into the center of the room; each group roped to a supporting frame and separated from its neighbor by perhaps twelve inches. Between the two rows an aisle some six feet wide ran the length of the room. Each convict was entitled to one of these groups of planks, to the segment of wall to which it was attached, and to a corresponding portion of a single wall-shelf."

Later an older convict said to this youth, "Can a man live and work on a cup of black coffee at daybreak; at noon half a loaf of bread with only enough flour in it to make it stand up, a chunk of boiled meat—a hundred grams, to be exact—and at night a cup of rice or beans?"

Can See Jungle and Swamp

Devil's Island and its companions, Royale and St. Joseph, are bleak and barren, smothering beneath a pall of hot, flat tropic air off the Guiana coast, near Cayenne. The convicts who live there, and their fellows on the mainland at Cayenne and in the series of jungle prisons along the Maroni River, are a ragged, unkempt, half-clothed lot, dirty and burned black by the sun. On the mainland they can see jungle and swamp stretching as far as eye can reach, vast and impenetrable.

Convicts are taken first to St. Laurent and then distributed for work in the jungle and in shops to other locations at such places as Cayenne and Kourou.

Maddened, hopeless men attempt escape again and again, altho few manage to get away permanently, Eddie Guerin, the international rogue, being one of the few who have succeeded. If they make the attempt over the mainland they face the dangers of the jungle, disease, hunger, natives, who are ready to give them away. If they survive these hazards and reach Dutch Guiana they are usually apprehended by the authorities. By sea the dangers are no less.

In fifty years, it is estimated, 50,000 prisoners have been sent to this colony, to the entirety of which Devil's Island has given its name. This colony was established after a similar island prison on New Caledonia in the Pacific had proved unsuccessful. For this failure two reasons are given. The climate on this island was so pleasant that exile there was not very effective punishment. For another thing, convicts proved to be bad colonists.

In France a large section of public opinion is not inclined to sympathize with the hardships of men sent to Devil's Island. But there is another bloc which regards the penal colony as bad policy, since the presence of large numbers of desperate men in such a locality tends to hinder the development of resources. They claim that New Caledonia's progress has been hampered by this, altho it is many years since criminals were sent there; and they profess to see a similar bad effect on French Guiana. This is an interesting parallel to the reported objections of San Francisco business men to the Alcatraz project.

Others Have Tried

Many other nations have tried the transportation of criminals with varying results. England once shipped convicts to America and to Botany Bay in Australia, but abandoned the practise as far as the English were concerned. To-day, however, Great Britain maintains what is reported to be the most successful of all such colonies on the Andamans, in the Bay of Bengal. Here were sent Indians convicted of crimes of violence, but now transportation is being ended. The climate is good. Prisoners are, under some circumstances, permitted to marry or send for their families. They are permitted a certain amount of self-government and work for themselves. So successful has this policy been that the Andamans have not been troubled by mutinous uprisings.

Spain has two prison colonies in Africa, one at Villa Cisneros, where rebels against the Republican régime were sent last year. Soviet Russia exiles many convicts to Solovetsky Island, many miles to the north of the Russian mainland. Mexico has a prison on Maria Madre in the shark-filled waters off the west coast.

Italy sends both criminals and political prisoners to Lipari, off Sicily, almost in the shadow of Stromboli. Italian approval and disapproval of this colony are divided by the line that separates Fascists and anti-Fascists. Lipari attained prominence almost equal to that of Devil's Island a few years ago through the escape of a group of political prisoners, including Francesco Nitti, nephew of the ex-Premier.

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Ask a Self-Shifter owner! Ask him if he would care to go back to old-style shifting—especially now that the extra driving hazards of winter are so near.

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Flying Cloud Standard Sedan $795 and up

Flying Cloud Standard Sedan with Self-Shifter

it is much simpler. Try a drive *without shifting gears.* Experience for yourself the magic of the Self-Shifting Reo!

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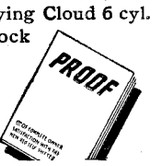
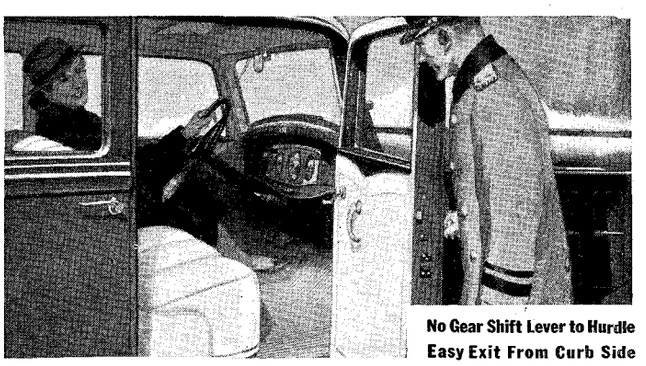
The Reo Flying Cloud is now selling at the lowest price in Reo history. Comparable in size, appearance and performance with $1500 cars. Over 3500 lbs. road weight—Famous Reo Flying Cloud 6 cyl. engine—7 bearing crankshaft—Chrome nickel block Lo-ex pistons—many other quality features.

WRITE today for copy of "Proof"—Interesting booklet containing enthusiastic comments from satisfied Reo Self-Shifter owners everywhere.





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- The REO SELF-SHIFTER does *automatically* what drivers are otherwise required to do by hand with a gearshift lever.
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- No levers—no mysterious buttons.
- No action or effort on the driver's part.
- As the car's speed increases, it automatically changes to high.
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Precautions against stuffy indoor living do not go far enough

you must also have good resistance . . .

If you want to avoid common ills this winter, do something more than protect yourself against exposure.

Bad weather and indoor living are not the *only* hazards you have to guard against. You must build up your *resistance* as well!

Increasing your physical forces in advance is becoming almost as important as treatment after you're ill. The body should be encouraged to use its *own* weapons as a defense against disease.

And one way of bringing this about is to obtain an abundance of the factors which contribute to good resistance!

Of resistance-building Vitamin A a famous scientist says, "It helps to maintain the first line of defense against the invasion of bacteria."

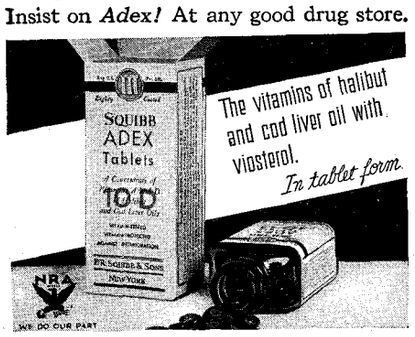
How important for any one susceptible to winter ills to obtain an abundance *every day!*

This can easily be done with a vitamin concentrate — *Squibb Adex tablets.*

Each Adex tablet provides 1000 units of Vitamin A, and 2450 units of the other factor found in halibut and cod-liver oils and Viosterol — sunshine Vitamin D!

They are the *only* concentrate of vitamins on the market made from these *three* resistance-building sources.

Begin now to take them *every day.* Insist on *Adex!* At any good drug store.



On the Current Screen

The English lack of skill in the making of motion-pictures has always been notorious among American filmgoers. Not only have the London film manufacturers appeared to lack technical skill, a sense of the necessary dramatic pace and proper pictorial effectiveness, but there has been about the British voice, as recorded in British studios, a sort of high-pitched frigidity which has lacked the warmth necessary to inject the proper vitality into the chill and mechanical medium which is the cinema. Now, however, an English-made film, a robust and humorous historical chronicle called **The Private Life of Henry VIII** makes its appearance upon the American screen, and it turns out to be so gay and vigorous and zestful a work that it becomes not only the finest of English photoplays, but one of the distinguished cinema achievements of the season.

CHART

AAAA
(outstanding films)
Berkeley Square, Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Lady for a Day, Morning Glory.

AAA
(outstanding films, for adults chiefly)
Dinner at Eight, The Patriots, Morning Glory.

AA
(outstanding films for children)
Berkeley Square, Lady for a Day, S.O.S. Iceberg, F.P.1.

BBBB
(recommended films)
Footlight Parade, The Solitaire Man, Qui Viva Mexico, Too Much Harmony, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, The Man Who Dared, Penthouse, Another Language.

BBB
(recommended films for adults chiefly)
Qui Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, I'm No Angel.

BB
(recommended films for children)
Too Much Harmony, The Man Who Dared, Paddy the Next Best Thing.

For its first and greatest virtue, there is the presence of Charles Laughton, that brilliant British actor, who recently gave up a fortune in Hollywood to go back to London and play the sort of classical rôles on the stage he had always wanted to play, in the rôle of the marriageable monarch. It is an entirely superb comic portrait of the King that Mr. Laughton presents, and the only fault that the most captious of critics could find with it is that the characterization makes Henry perhaps a bit more likable than he really was. The settings and the atmosphere show the cinema's great gift for capturing what seems the spirit of a lusty, alien age, and the adventures of Henry with his wives, when they are not cruelly tragic, are hilarious depictions of the King in the rôle of a clownish victim of a pretty face. Incidentally, unless the picture is deceiving us, there were plenty of pretty faces in the court of the amorous Tudor.

* * *

I'm No Angel—The popular and unashamedly rowdy Miss Mae West, in a robust but occasionally dawdling narrative, dealing with the adventures of a woman lion tamer, who handled men even more expertly than she did the beasts. It is amusing in an outspoken way, but is inferior to the comedy, "She Done Him Wrong."

* * *

My Woman—Another bad picture about the sacrificial heroine who is always giving everything for the man she loves. The current edition of the familiar orgy of a woman's nobility is laid chiefly in a broadcasting studio, with Miss Helen Twelvetrees doing most of the sacrificing.

* * *

Ever in My Heart—Miss Barbara Stanwyck in a feeble dramatization of the war-time plight of an American girl who married a patriotic German.

* * *

Saturday's Millions—The season's first football drama, disillusioned, but routine in narrative.

Note to Readers: The accompanying chart, a new feature of THE LITERARY DIGEST, is intended to serve as a guide to the character and relative quality of the various motion-pictures which are now on the screen.

A revised chart which will include the latest releases will be published each week in this department.

London's National Theater

For twenty years or more the British have talked about a national theater in honor of Shakespeare.

It has come up again because the committee in charge of the fund have elected a theatrical manager to a vacant place at its table. But the committee, according to C. B. Purdom, in *New Britain* (London), provides a remarkable example of how to do nothing:

"It was formed just before the war to build a theater in London to celebrate the tercentenary of Shakespeare. One donation of £70,000 was given to its funds, then the war came, and the scheme was killed. The committee survived because of its money, with which it did nothing except to finance a few performances by the Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company some years ago. It has continued to do nothing, tho now and then there appears a paragraph in the papers to let the public know that the money is still safe.

"All sort of reasons are given for inactivity, the chief of which is that a National Theater can not be started with £70,000. That is true. The truth is that the committee does not believe in a national theater. There are plenty of arguments against such a theater, of course. There are arguments against proposals to do anything. The committee thinks the arguments against its own proposal conclusive."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

In a day when men, in parts near or far, are complaining of the lack of freedom of speech, MacFlecknoe in *The Statesman and Nation* (London) composes a little homily.

THE ANATOMY OF INTOLERANCE

Any persecutor to any victim.

By MacFlecknoe

Let us reason together: perchance we may reach
Some logical basis for freedom of speech;
For we both feel a call; we have talents designed
To persuade, and instruct, and enlighten mankind—
Yet the primary fact we must face all along
Is that I'm in the right and that you're in the wrong.

Now the voice of right reason, secure in its clarity,
Can never be silenced by stripes and barbarity;
Yet power, when employed without conscience or ruth,
May hinder the spreading of wisdom and truth—
Hence, since I'm in the right, it is easy to see
That, when *you* are in power, you must tolerate *me*.

Yet a ruler, however paternal and mild,
When he sees his poor people by sophists beguiled,
May be forced to invoke the law's uttermost terror
To discourage the teaching of damnable error—
Hence, since you're in the wrong, it is patently true
That, when *I* am in power, I must persecute *you*.

Then how rash to compare this paternal correction
(By justice inspired and dispensed with affection)
To the brutal suppression of freedom of speech
If *your* turn came to rule, and *my* turn came to preach—
And how lucky it is, in this crucial hour,
That I find myself both in the right and in power.

In Margaret Fishback's new volume, "Out of My Head" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), is this sigh mingled with humor:

AS THE WAGE SLAVE PANTETH AFTER THE WHISTLE BLOWS

By Margaret Fishback

When I am rich, it will not be
Emeralds that will interest me.
Nor shall I aim my swollen purse
At glowing silks or precious furs.
The only luxury I yearn
To snare is having time to burn—
Time to devote to idleness,
Time between work and play to dress
In peace. Oh, I am tired to death
Of always being out of breath.

An address to the timorous soul by one who never lacked courage. In the New York *American:*

NO RETICENCE

By Mary Carolyn Davies

There is a little dream within your hand.
Open your hand, and let the dream fly free.
A bird, up to the heaven that knows it! See!
It has touched the sky, as ships again touch land.
It is content, your dream. If you had planned
To keep it hidden, it would soon have died.
But now it owns the sky, and skies are wide.
Weep if you must, a bit. I understand.

Shared dreams are lost, you think? No, no, say out
Your shyest dream, for all the world to hear.
Love should be, not a whisper, but a shout;
Beauty should be a tumult at the ear,
Snatching us in its mad hands, breaking the sky
With its impulsive, harsh, triumphant cry!

The Results of INFLATION

★

Authorities on money generally agree and history invariably shows . . .

1 that inflation immediately hurts more people than it benefits and ultimately hurts most of those whom it has temporarily benefited.

2 that it reduces the purchasing power of the wages of nearly all wage earners and thereby actually reduces their wages.

3 that it injures all those whose living is dependent on sound and safe investments, such as bondholders and beneficiaries of estates, and is therefore especially cruel to widows and orphans.

4 that it takes away in whole or in part the lifelong savings of depositors in savings banks and holders and beneficiaries of all insurance policies, especially life insurance policies.

5 that it destroys the resources of colleges, universities, hospitals, charities and other indispensable institutions whose service to the public depends on fixed incomes.

★

The experience of the past is that the adoption of a program of inflation by the issue of irredeemable paper money, or reduction of the contents of the gold coin, or the granting of excessive credits invariably has these results:

Prices of all goods advance rapidly. The purchasing power of money constantly diminishes. Wages lag behind rising prices, continuously. Eventually employment declines and industry is prostrated. The inflated paper issues may and frequently do become valueless. The bankruptcy of the nation ensues and the citizens of the country are impoverished for years to come.

This company regards itself as a trustee of the funds which its policyholders have given into its care. Consequently, it feels that it is its public duty to call to the attention of our citizens the results which follow the adoption of an inflation policy.

NRA

WE DO OUR PART

Insurance Company of North America

PHILADELPHIA

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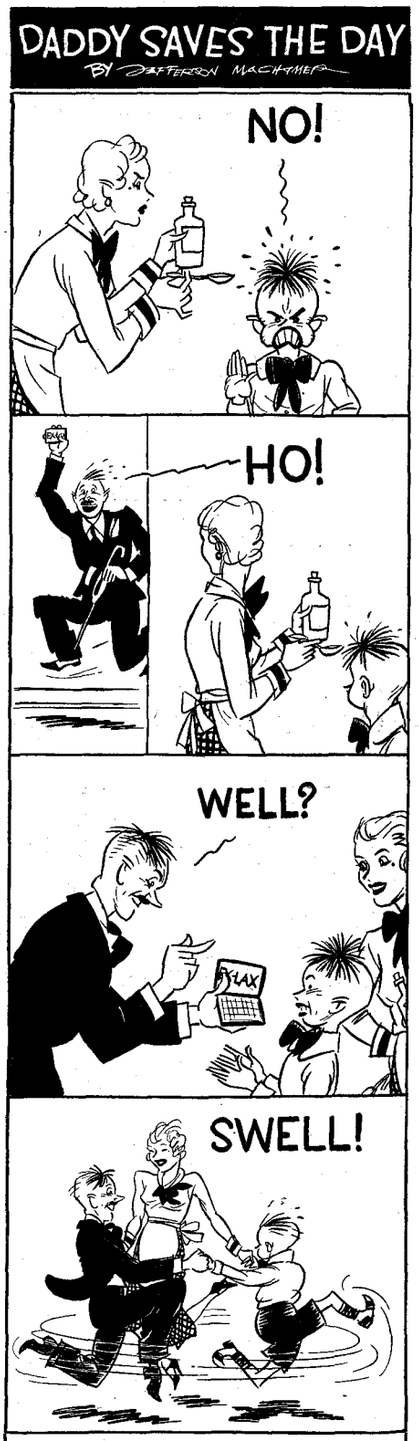

HERE is a swell idea! When the children need a laxative, don't dose them with nasty medicines! Give them Ex-Lax! It tastes like chocolate. It is *gentle* in action, effective in results.

Ex-Lax has been America's favorite laxative for 27 years. Try Ex-Lax yourself. Your druggist sells it. In 10c and 25c sizes.

Or write for free sample to Ex-Lax, Inc., Dept. V 1043, Box 170, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

There is no slackening of interest in the unvarnished record of man and his works. Biographies and autobiographies are among the most popular publications of the autumn season. Some of these have already been mentioned in these columns. Three others are noted this week. One—**John Hay,** by Tyler Dennett (Dodd, Mead and Company; $5)—reviews in great detail, after scrutiny of numerous previously unpublished letters and papers, the career of a statesman who became an American institution.

A significant portion of the book is that which treats Hay's desire as a youth for the best elements of American culture. The son of a country doctor in the Middle West, he himself had not the pioneering spirit. During his college years at Brown University, whither his relatives, recognizing his potentialities, especially his facility in verse, had strained their resources to send him, he wrote: "My father, with more ambition and higher ideals than I, has dwelt and labored here [in Illinois] a lifetime, and this winter does not despair of creating an interest in things intellectual among the great unshorn of the prairies. I am not suited for a reformer. I do not like to meddle with moral ills. I love comfortable people. I prefer, for my friends, people who can read." If John Hay at the end of his career had evaluated his satisfactions, I suspect that he would have placed his close friendship with Henry Adams and a few other rare souls on a plane with the best of his achievements in public life.

* * *

Homecoming: An Autobiography. By Floyd Dell (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $3). It is the author's early struggles in Pike County, Illinois, scene also of some of the boyhood of John Hay, that give this book especial interest. How was it that this son of impoverished parents, a factory worker, acquired as a boy a definite philosophy of Socialism and a resolute ambition to make his mark in literature? That is one of those questions! Floyd Dell had little education, but he did have intellectual curiosity and some poetic talent. So endowed he gravitated to Chicago and later to Greenwich Village. His own literary achievements, as author of a few novels, among them "Mooncalf," one-act plays, and fugitive verse, are not extraordinary, but he was in touch with most of the American writers and movements of the past two decades. His discussion of these is an interesting literary history of the period.

Woodcut by Bertrand Zadig

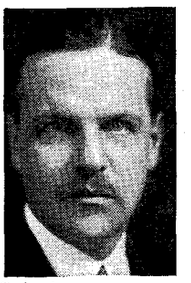
Floyd Dell

* * *

Germany—Twilight or New Dawn? Anonymous (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company; $2). A simply written, shrewdly reasoned survey of the period from the Armistice to the present day explaining the course of events through which Hitler alone succeeded in uniting Germany. Can he maintain that union? That depends on whether he can continue to be a crusader; on his ability to make a success of his economic reconstruction; and, not least, upon the outcome of his foreign policy. For Germany will not indefinitely bear with equanimity the stigma of "outcast among the nations."

* * *

Slanting Lines of Steel. By E. Alexander Powell (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). "Thus, had I chosen a less fashionable hotel than the St. Antoine . . . I should not have made the acquaintance of the Cabinet Minister's beautiful wife." Elements of romance and surprize abound in these recollections by one of the few Americans who saw the Great War from start to finish, first as a roving correspondent of the New York *World,* later as an officer in the American Army.



Bachrach

E. Alexander Powell

* * *

Along This Way. By James Weldon Johnson (New York: The Viking Press; $3.50). I hope that this work will receive a Pulitzer prize. In my judgment it fully merits one. It is the autobiography of an American Negro, born in Florida of a Virginian father and a Bahaman mother, of whom any American, white or black, might be proud. Reading of his boyhood, when his father, as head-waiter of a Florida hotel, was reckoned one of the most upright citizens of the community, and his mother taught him precepts of right and wrong, stimulating his imagination by the best books she could lay hold of, one discovers an American household of great charm and high ideals. Educator, poet, song-writer (in collaboration he wrote a number of the hits of a decade, such as "The Maiden With the Dreamy Eyes," "Under the Bamboo Tree," and "The Congo Love Song"), intelligent champion of Negro rights, American consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua, and particularly as author of this well-written autobiography, Mr. Johnson may well give pause to those who are forever talking about the congenital limitations of the Negro race.

* * *

Happy Days. By Ogden Nash (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2). A merry collection of drolleries by a witty rimester:

"Children aren't happy with nothing to ignore,
And that's what parents were created for."

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The Last of the Morioris

Too fond of eels, fish, karaka-berries, birds, white bait, and fern root, 420-pound Tommy Solomon has eaten himself to death, and it is a grief to ethnologists, for Tommy was the last of the Morioris. It is a grief also to the New Zealanders, who rejoiced whenever Tommy, a resident of the Chatham Islands, visited the mainland. Adorned with feather and sharks' teeth, he was a sight.

At home, Tommy reigned over 2,000 acres of sheep country, but, tho rich, can hardly have been happy, for he was by nature a sociable fellow, and every year there got to be fewer and fewer Morioris. His aunt, Mrs. Heta Namu, who died in 1923, was the last Moriori woman. Besides, Tommy liked to run about, and in his later years he became so enormously fat that he had to be carried everywhere in a dray.

As Mr. Donald J. Cowie wrote in *The Mid-Pacific Monthly*, "the Morioris, like the extinct Tasmanians, were a race of their own." Nobody knows where they came from, and now they, too, are extinct. Of course, there are half-caste Morioris on the Chathams, but Tommy Solomon was positively the last pure-blood native."

To ethnologists, the extinction of any race, anywhere, is a tragedy, for it means that one more field of investigation has been lost. No matter how small the field or how remote, they grieve, well knowing that always it is possible for the littlest of data and those furthest away to contribute toward what may eventually turn out to be of immense scientific value. In these matters, as in so many others, you never can tell.

China Opens Museums

The magnificent Temple of Heaven in Peiping is being restored by a new Chinese association for the preservation of historical monuments, and a growing interest in the preservation of ancient objects of art has already resulted in the founding of museums.

As Mrs. Carter Murphy tells us in *China*, "some of the lovely old palaces in Peiping are now used for museums, and contain splendid collections, among them Sung ceramics that can not be approached elsewhere. The museum movement is still in its infancy, but much enthusiasm is shown by the younger generation, who have brought back modern museum methods from abroad."

In the same magazine we read that the modest quarters of the Siccawei Museum at Shanghai have been replaced by a magnificent structure on the grounds of Aurora. Tho devoted in the main to natural history, it "contains a remarkable collection of Chinese arts and crafts, both ancient and modern."

ONE of the hardest things to endure about the repeal vote is having to hear THE LITERARY DIGEST every week quoting its poll of last year and saying, pointedly, "I polled you so!"—*Christian Advocate.*

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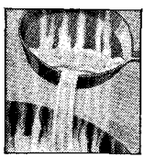

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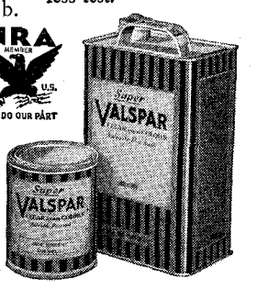

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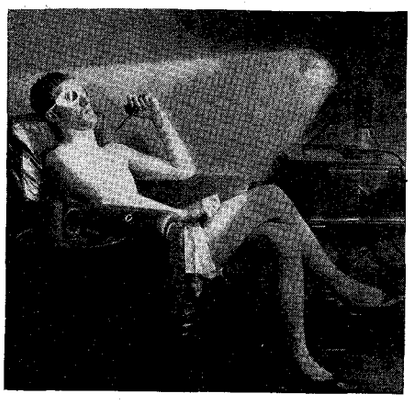

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In a Line or Two

THANK goodness, so far no parent has had the whateverittakes to name a baby A. A. A.—*Macon Telegraph.*

DON'T expect too much of any code. Think how long it is taking to put over that one Moses presented.—*Tucson Citizen.*

THERE'S only one letter's difference, to be sure, but we do hope that fewer hunters will mistake a back for a buck this year.—*Boston Herald.*

THE puffer fish, says a nature note, blows itself up like a balloon when frightened. Manifestly the inferiority complex.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

BUT, general, we're not asking much. We only want low prices on everything we have to buy and high prices for everything we have to sell.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"THE air belongs to the common people!" shouts a speaker in a talk on radio control. Well, keep your shirt on, brother; they've been getting it all along.—*Atlanta Journal.*

A LAW to punish stock-market gambling is proposed. Recalling the warning on the high-tension tower: "50,000 volts: Don't touch, under penalty of the law."—*Detroit News.*

EX-KAISER Wilhelm is listed as the wealthiest German, with a fortune of $175,000,000. This rather definitely settles the question of who won the war.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A GROUP of scientists have just knocked several thousand years off the age of "the Pekin man." What a business those boys could do if they set up shop in Hollywood!—*Los Angeles Times.*

ACCORDING to the Rockefeller investigators, no plan of liquor-control can succeed if it involves heavy taxation. What the real-estate business needs is a Rockefeller investigation.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A BOSTON scientist thinks the Garden of Eden may have been located in Ohio. Any evidence he may have that the apple tree was really a political plum tree would go far to establish this view.—*Detroit News.*

A LONDON collector recently paid $20,000 for eight of Napoleon's love-letters. It seems a large price until you recall that there are men still living who have paid more than that for their own.—*Boston Herald.*

BUREAU of Agricultural Economics announces four grades for turkey rating for this year: U. S. Special, U. S. Prime, U. S. Choice and U. S. Commercial. So now we know what language to use when he talk turkey with the butcher.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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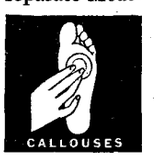

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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paris mutuels.—"C. B.," Concord, N. H. —Literally, "mutual bets," this term, commonly, but incorrectly written *pari mutuel*, is derived from the French *pari*, "bet" (plural, *paris*, "bets") and *mutuel*, meaning "mutual," but in the plural form *mutuels* to accord with its noun. That which is mutual connotes more than one, hence, a plurality of bets; therefore, a plural form is required. The term is defined as, "A pool in betting, as in a horse-race, in which each of several betters lays a fixed sum on the contestant that he selects, and those who have chosen the winners divide the entire stake, less the percentage paid to the person who provides the pool-tickets."

sum total.—"W. R. V.," New York City. —In this expression the word *sum* is a noun and means, "The entire quantity, number or substance; the whole; all; as, the *sum total* of my means." The word *total* is an adjective, and means "comprising the whole, without diminution or division"; but the phrase has stood inverted by usage in the language since 1395.

In the "Plowman's Tale" (1395), the form *somme totall* was used for the aggregate of all items in an account. By 1512 the phrase became "*sum* of all coste." By 1573 the idiom was *totall sum*. With the meaning, "the aggregate or totality of," the phrase *sum total* dates, in usage, from about 1600. See Jeremy Taylor's "Sermons" (1660): "The *sum total* of the Word of God"; also, Butler's "Sermons" (1729): "The *sum total* of our happiness" and, as a modern expression, "The *sum total* of these ideas."

thanks.—"J. C. E.," Evanston, Ill.—See Shakespeare's play *Titus Andronicus*, written in 1588 (act i, sc. 1, l. 215): "*Thanks to* men of noble minds." The form occurs also in Hobbes's *Leviathan*: "*Thanks* succeed the benefit," but the use in this case is not exactly the same. Ellis in his *Catullus*, published in 1871 (xlix 4) wrote: "*Thanks* superlative unto thee Catullus renders."

"Thanks to" is the equivalent of "thanks be given to" or "are due to." The form was used in the negative by the Earl of Manchester in 1633; in the singular as a positive by Bishop Hall in the same year, and by Trapp in 1647; in the plural, in 1687, by Petty; by Pope in 1737; by Scott in 1813, and down to the present time as an idiomatic phrase "thanks to," as follows: "It is no *thanks to* man to pay that willingly which he must do of necessity"; "It is scarce any *thank to* me that he prevails"; "No *thank* to the pastor who was a mercenary eye-servant"; "No *thanks to* any laws . . ."; "But *thanks to* Homer since I live and thrive . . ."; "*Thanks to* man's wrath and woman's pride"; "*Thanks to* the bitter cold . . ." So, *thanks to* all at once! (*Macbeth* v, 8.)

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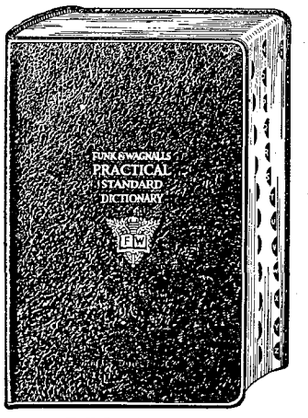

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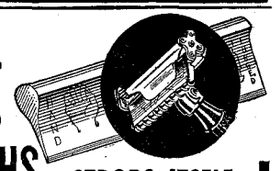

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Endeavor May Race for *America's* Cup

Thomas O. M. Sopwith's Challenge, If Accepted, Will Lead to the Fifteenth Effort to Win the Trophy

The *America's* Cup, the "old mug," in vain pursuit of which the late Sir Thomas Lipton spent thirty-one years and a fortune of major proportions, is going back in circulation. Next year (if present plans mature, as seems certain) Thomas O. M. Sopwith, English air-plane engineer and builder, a comparative newcomer to yachting, will sail his new all-steel Class J sloop, *Endeavor*, to this side of the Atlantic to make the fifteenth of a series of British attempts to win back the trophy presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1851. In that year the cup, costing about $500, was won by the schooner, *America*, from which it takes its name. It has remained in this country ever since.

Mr. Sopwith's challenge was made through the Royal Yacht Squadron to the New York Yacht Club, a circumstance which heals a thirty-eight-year breach. They fell out over the races between *Valkyrie III* and *Defender*, the winner, in 1895. The five challenges of Sir Thomas, from 1899 to 1930, inclusive, were through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

The New York Yacht Club, taking its acceptance of the challenge for granted, will presumably ask members, either individually or in syndicates, to build candidates for the defense. In 1930 *Enterprise*, *Weetamoe*, *Yankee*, and *Whirlwind* went through an elimination series which resulted in the selection of *Enterprise*, skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt.

The amount of money that will be put in circulation by *America's* Cup Races in 1934 can not now be calculated. Indeed, it is hardly possible to estimate the millions spent over the years in pursuit of the $500 prize. But there are figures that throw light on the financial side of these international sporting events. Sir Thomas is said to have spent $8,000,000 in the course of his five challenges. In 1930 approximately $2,000,000 was laid out in building defenders. *Enterprise* cost between $630,000 and $700,000, *Shamrock V*, $400,000.

Endeavor, the all-steel Sopwith challenger, is now under construction at Gosport, England. She was designed by Charles E. Nicholson, who drew plans for the fourth and fifth *Shamrocks*, and also for W. L. Stephenson's *Velsheda*, for some time considered a probable challenger.

"Naturally," Mr. Nicholson told Thurston Macauley of the New York *Times*, "the yacht will differ in dimensions and in other respects from *Shamrock V*. She will be along the lines of the *Velsheda*." *Velsheda*, incidentally, is eighty-three feet on the water-line and carries more than 7,500 square feet of canvas.

Mr. Sopwith, who thus puts in his bid for the mantle of Sir Thomas, has long been an ardent sportsman, but became active in yachting only a few years ago, when his skill in handling his own boats quickly attracted attention. He sailed his twelve-meter sloop *Mouette* to victory in many races. Later he sold her to Horace Havemeyer of New York, and, after Sir Thomas's death, bought *Shamrock V*.

His fame as a yachtsman was preceded by fame as a flyer and plane builder. In 1910 he flew the English Channel, and went 150 miles into France, winning the prize offered for the longest flight made by a British aviator that year. During the World War his pursuit planes were famous.

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TOM AND MRS. SOPWITH

They hope to win the famous trophy with a sloop from the drafting board of the designer of two of Sir Thomas Lipton's yachts

Two other possible international boat races, in addition to those for the *America's* Cup, will, if they materialize, make 1934 a banner boating year. A Scotch challenge for the British-American Cup, won by this country in 1932, is expected. An international twelve-meter series is under discussion, but may be postponed.

Writing Plays for Wild Animals

When you write for the movies, it is principally not you who write. Principally, it is the director, the camera man, the actors—anybody but you—and sometimes it is a wild animal.

After seeing Charles Bickford in "East of Borneo," James M. Cain telephoned Mrs. Bickford and asked, "Did Charlie really have to work with those alligators?"

"He certainly did," she said. "And, oh my, did you notice the place where the alligator was in the boat? That alligator wasn't supposed to be there. When Hobart screamed that time it was a real scream, and Charlie didn't know what to do. It was an awfully expensive set-up, and they had three cameras on it, and he hated to make them shoot it over. So he picked up the oar and beat the alligator over the back with it, and it got out of the boat, but he was scared all right."

Pure accident, yet, as Mr. Cain calls it in *The American Mercury*, "the wow shot of the picture," and he tells us, "In hardly any animal picture does the negative show exactly what the authors wrote. In 'King of the Jungle,' the script called for a lion to kill a bull. The bull pitched nine lions out of the stockade, and when he was withdrawn, being too clawed up to go on, a second bull pitched out five more.

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A Plan for Cities in Financial Distress

The Solution of New York's Problem When Insolvency Threatened Is Expected to Have Far-Reaching Significance

What future historians may refer to as the New York Plan to resuscitate municipal credit, adopted to save New York City from insolvency, is now being studied eagerly by municipalities and their creditors throughout the nation in the hopeful belief that it may suggest solutions for their own financial problems which, tho they are not of a magnitude commensurate with those of New York, are just as pressing. To-day it is conservatively estimated that more than 90 per cent. of American cities and towns are in no position to borrow money, and the causes of their plight are analogous to those which are faced by the City of New York. Hence the New York Plan may have both far-reaching and constructive repercussions.

To describe the plan it is necessary to sketch briefly the background as it existed before the meeting at the New York home of Governor Lehman. In an all-day session, which lasted into the evening of September 27, there was devised what was labeled "Memorandum of Steps Proposed to be Taken by the City of New York in Connection with its Financial Requirements." There was fictional liberty in that title, for Wall Street proposed and the City disposed.

About 90 per cent. of New York City's annual receipts are annual taxes, mostly on real estate, payable in two instalments in May and November. Taxes budgeted include not only those uncollected but those uncollectible; the receipts, therefore, are to a degree uncertain, but the expenditure never is.

Delinquent taxes never cut a big figure in normal years; in 1929 the amount was only $5,697,273 or 1.14 per cent. of the total. For 1932 they were $78,746,670 or 14.9 per cent., and for the four years ending 1932 they reached the enormous figure of $198,568,008. Frantic efforts to collect had reduced this arrearage only to $181,900,000 at September 28, 1933. The City owed a total of $330,621,000, of which $227,121,000 was due banks and the public before the end of December.

It should be borne in mind that because of tax delinquency—subject to a penalty of only 7 per cent. per annum, which many realty owners were glad to pay in lieu of taxes—and because of inability to sell bonds, the notes had become scraps of paper. During the period in which this distressing situation had developed various remedies had been tried unsuccessfully. They included few economies, which proved politically impossible to effect. Water rates were increased, and a tax on taxicab fares was imposed, but the most productive proposed taxes upon security transfers, brokers, banks and insurance companies had to be abandoned when Wall Street threatened to jump, not into the Hudson River, but across it. One semi-humorous incident was that the savings-banks and insurance companies, confronted with a $35,000,000 impost, expressed an eleventh-hour willingness to lend that sum. In drawing up the final plan nobody forgot this, and the bid was accepted.

The principal highlights of the Plan are:

For the City:

1. To impound as collected in special accounts in banks the $181,900,000 taxes in arrears; withdrawal against such accounts to be allowed only to pay tax-anticipation notes, whose virtue is thereby restored.

2. To impound future taxes against future similar borrowings.

3. To set up a reserve of $25,000,000 against delinquent taxes in the 1935 budget, and similar reserves not to exceed $50,000,000 yearly, in each year through 1937, any surplus in such reserves to be used only for debt retirement.

4. To make no increase in real-estate taxation, except to cover increased debt service or improvements.

5. To reduce until December 31, 1933, from 7 to 6 per cent. the delinquency penalty to encourage payment; to raise the penalty to 10 per cent. as from January 1, 1934, to enforce payment.

6. To move tax-payment dates one month ahead to April and October, thereby decreasing volume of interim borrowings and reducing interest burden thereof.

7. To authorize and issue $70,000,000 serial 1 to 10 year relief bonds.

For the State:

To make the program binding by State law.

For the Banks:

1. To lend the City $18,000,000 for September pay-rolls, and $36,000,000 more for October and November: total $54,000,000.

2. To refund into three-year obligations $130,000,000 notes outstanding in their hands against taxes in arrears; to fund similarly future notes, but not to exceed total volume of all kinds of $200,000,000, and to reduce interest on the same to not less than 4 nor more than 4½ per cent. (present rate 5½ to 5¾).

3. To advance funds against future impounded taxes as may be required on the revolving-fund principle long in operation.

4. To buy the $70,000,000 relief bonds. The savings-banks and insurance companies to take $35,000,000, the commercial banks $25,000,000 (which they had already advanced), and "others" to take $10,000,000.

Once agreed to at the Governor's residence on Wednesday, September 27, the plan was laid before the commercial, private and savings bankers and insurance company executives at a grand meeting at the New York Clearing House Thursday morning; the City adopted it the same afternoon; at noon on Friday the financiers again met and ratified it, and that evening Governor Lehman announced he would at once call the State Legislature. At a one-day session, held October 18, all bills giving effect to the plan were passed.

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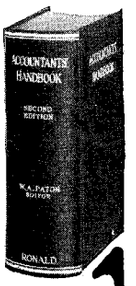

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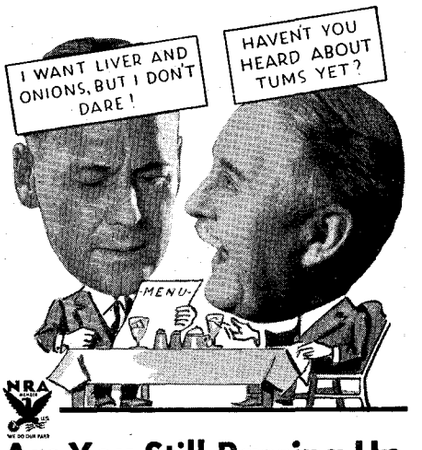

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The Week in Business Summarized

Stabilization of the Dollar Is Believed Essential to Recovery, and Hope Is Expressed that Geneva Parleys May Bring Fixed Monetary Program

By Endicott G. Rich

THE attention of American business is temporarily centered on Geneva. The reconvening of the Disarmament Conference has fixed interest once more on the probable effect of these international negotiations on the fluctuations of the dollar and the ability of France to cling to the gold standard. Real concern is for the dollar, for business here cares little about the fate of the gold standard in France except in so far as this may be reflected in the international position of our currency.

Business, if the majority of its leaders correctly present its view, is convinced that recovery is contingent upon stabilization of the dollar. The outcome at Geneva may hasten or retard this. Business hopes it may promote the adoption of a fixed monetary program by the United States.

The Paradox

This hope rests in the belief that developments abroad may drive France from the gold standard and that this divorce of the franc from its metal base would force the establishment of some basic relation among the currencies of France and those of the United States and Great Britain. "Here is the paradox; gold countries must leave gold to maintain gold," according to a recent issue of Economic Interpretations by Neill-Tyson, Inc. "When all countries are off gold the opportunity is then presented for an international agreement on stabilization and a general return to gold."

France off gold, it is believed, would be a France willing, and even eager, to negotiate, and, with military necessity requiring that French gold holdings be conserved, the prospect of a French departure from gold seems a not unlikely one. The desire to stabilize currencies, when this can be done on a basis promising permanence, is genrally believed to be universal, but probably must remain ineffective as long as France clings to gold.

That the monetary situation is fraught with danger for business recovery here has long been contended by exponents of so-called "sound money." The recent collapse of security and commodity prices following the withdrawal of Germany from Geneva has been widely cited as an illustration of this, since the break is attributed to the fear of investors and speculators alike of a flight of European capital to these markets and a return to this country of a large part of the two billions of expatriated capital which, it is estimated, has been held abroad, a combination calculated to cause appreciation of the dollar.

There is nothing new in this charge, but to it has now been added by anti-inflationists the argument that such benefits as may have flowed at first from the departure from gold have been realized, and that continued estrangement not only fails to aid business recovery but actually retards it.

It is pointed out that a primary object of the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States was the raising of domestic prices. This, it was thought, would discourage the hoarding of currency and bank deposits and start a general movement to convert cash resources into equities. In turn, this was expected to create a large volume of purchasing power, increase the demand for commodities, and thereby stimulate business here, while, at the same time, dollar depreciation was enlarging our export trade.

In large measure, departure from gold has failed to achieve these anticipated results, according to a large body of opinion, for which Prof. John T. Madden, Dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University, and his confrère, Marcus Nadler, professor of finance, appear as spokesmen. In a study published by the New York *Herald Tribune*, they adapted the index of wholesale commodity prices of the United States Bureau of labor to the base of March of this year, and expressed in terms of percentages the changes recorded in this index in September.

They found that, altho the French franc, in terms of the dollar, had gained 46 per cent. in purchasing power, the domestic price of all commodities had risen only 17.1 per cent., and owed much of this rise to the influence of food and farm-products prices, which rose, respectively, 19.4 and 34.1 per cent., altho commodities, including primarily manufactured goods, rose only 14.9 per cent. in price.

From this they argued that depreciation of the dollar had had little effect on domestic prices, except in the instance of commodities enjoying an international market, and so subject to the influence of world prices. In support of this, they cited the fact that grain prices rose more than 100 per cent. between March and September, tho, in the same period, the prices of live stock and poultry, not traded in internationally, scored a gain of only a trifle more than 10 per cent.

Exports, too, said these investigators, failed to reflect the depreciation of the dollar, imports in August exceeding exports by $24,000,000.

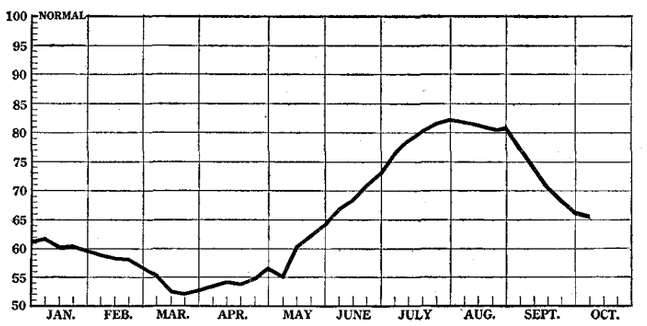
The Dollar Shortage

Here dollar depreciation might have achieved the object sought, had it not been for the effect of quotas, restrictions and tariffs generally adopted among the nations with which we hoped to trade, and for the fact that dollar exchange has been at the disposal of relatively few countries. Restrictions were directed, for the most part, against manufactured goods, and these comprise the bulk of articles this country desires to sell abroad. Furthermore, altho depreciation led to a flight of capital from the United States, this was of assistance only to those nations still upon a gold basis, or closely tied to it, as in the case of England. Since these nations have not been lending freely to other nations, either on short- or long-term credit, there is still a dollar shortage in most of the countries of the world, which leaves them unable to profit by the trade advantages which depreciation of the dollar presents to those having dollar exchange.

It is acknowledged by the investigators that the first results of dollar depreciation were all that the Administration had hoped for, but they contend that the early stimulation has been exhausted, and continued estrangement from gold has brought about a situation where "the disadvantages created by currency depreciation probably would outweigh any possible advantages gained from it."

They concluded that "depreciation of the dollar and its fluctuations in the foreign-exchange market have caused a great many uncertainties. It has added to the difficulties of reviving the capital market, one of the most important prerequisites to a return of more normal business conditions. Secondly, it has introduced such a speculative element into our monetary system that few business men are willing to assume new obligations expressed in dollars because of uncertainty as to the future movement of our currency."

The interest of business in Geneva is easily understood.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of first week in October

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An Alabama Defeat for Public Ownership

Birmingham Action, Believed by Some to Indicate a Trend, Revives Discussion of Future of Utilities

Public-utility stocks went up in Wall Street when the news came from Alabama that the citizens of Birmingham had voted against municipal ownership of public utilities. All over the country the decisive action in such an important city as "the Pittsburgh of the South" was interpreted as a straw indicating a shift of popular sentiment away from public ownership. The vote was deemed the more significant because Birmingham is the largest city in the territory tributary to the Tennessee Valley project, and because it came so soon after the Tennessee Valley Authority had announced a tentative rate schedule for use of Muscle Shoals electric power.

Financial writers in New York agreed that this would make the Tennessee Valley Authority sit up and take notice. And apparently the vote was a disappointment to Dr. Morgan and his associates, altho they are said to be as confident as ever of the eventual success of their plans. After all, Birmingham is but one city. Tennessee cities like Memphis and Knoxville are to decide the issue for themselves in a few weeks, and action on ownership proposals will be taken in Cincinnati, Salt Lake City and elsewhere. So it is obvious that the Birmingham vote is but one battle in the campaign.

But the idea that Birmingham indicates the present sentiment in the South has been stressed in many Southern papers. The Birmingham *News* (Dem.) was emphatic. Four different proposals calling respectively for municipal ownership of the light and power plant, water works, street-car lines, and the steam-heating plant were rejected by approximately a three-to-two vote, in a total poll of 17,000. *The News* called this result "a tribute to the intelligence, discrimination, and level-headedness of the people," "a victory for common sense in public policy toward public utilities." Looking at it from the outside, the St. Louis *Star and Times* was inclined to attribute the result to "business caution engendered by hard times."

But while advocates of municipal ownership failed to carry the Birmingham election, the Raleigh *News and Observer* insisted that "the issue of public-utility policy is not ended even in that city." The North Carolina daily then went on to quote with approval from a recent *New Republic* article by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, engineer of the New York State Power Authority. Mr. Cooke believes that the popular dissatisfaction with the present policies of public utilities is growing. He thinks that the power executives should realize that this revolt "is not a passing emotion raised by agitators and demogogic politicians." He believes that these executives can save the day for private ownership, but that they must take definite action. In order to demonstrate the efficiency of private initiative in their field, there are certain tasks to be accomplished. Overcapitalization, we are told, must end. Waste in management and engineering practise must be eliminated. Most important of all, in Mr. Cooke's opinion, "there must be a complete new set of rate schedules based upon honest costs."

Cheaper Rail Travel in Prospect

A railroad executive at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing was once interrupted by Commissioner Claude R. Porter who wanted to relate a personal experience—in fact, three experiences.

First there was an Iowa constituent who had come all the way to Washington by bus not because he liked bus traveling, but because he couldn't afford to pay railroad fares. Case number two was when Commissioner Porter himself, taking two members of his family back to his Iowa home, found out what the three tickets would cost him. He preferred comfortable train travel. But because he had to economize he made the long journey in his own automobile. The third case was that of a relative who found that it would cost about $45 to make the train and Pullman trip from Washingon to Iowa, including meals and everything, and he therefore solved the problem by making the trip by airplane in less than one day at a total cost of $41.

Right here, as Mark S. Watson related the story in the Baltimore *Sun*, is shown the reason why railroads are losing passenger business to the bus, privately owned car and air-plane.

To meet this, individual railroads like the Louisville and Nashville and Southern have put in temporary cuts in passenger fares. Conferences have been going on for months in an effort to secure nation-wide agreement on fare reduction. But finally the Western roads decided to wait no longer, and to go ahead with their own experimental six months' cut, beginning December 1, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval.

The present Pullman surcharge will be eliminated. The basic passenger rate of 3.6 cents per mile will be reduced to three cents for one-way tickets, and to 2.5 cents for round-trip tickets with a time limit of more than ten days, and to two cents for ten-day round-trip tickets. The two-cent rate will also be applied to round-trips to the Pacific coast, and for special holiday trips.

Eastern roads were expected to follow suit, but after a series of conferences Eastern executives were unable to agree in time to join the Western roads. The Eastern roads have a somewhat different problem from that of the Western roads, because of their larger proportion of volume of passenger traffic, making passenger-rate cuts a serious matter from the revenue angle.

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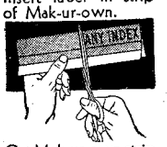

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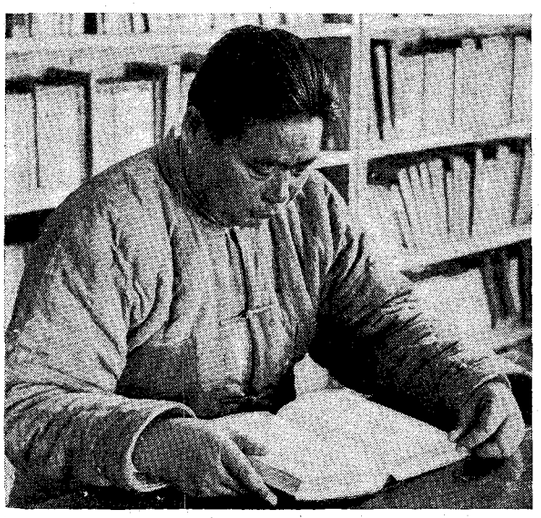
China's Christian General Retires—Temporarily

By Philip Kerby

ALL the Orient is breathing more easily these days—the truce of Peking remains unbroken—because China's erstwhile Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, has sought sanctuary in a red, green and gold Buddhist monastery atop Tai Shan, Shantung's sacred mountain. Feng has renounced his army—which, in a recent mad escapade captured and held Dolonor for six long weeks against stubborn Japanese counter-attacks; he has renounced Christianity because it is no longer fashionable in Moscow, where his eldest son is attending school; he has renounced his Y. W. C. A. wife and, in fact, has "gone native." His official explanation sent in a circular telegram to the military governors of every Chinese province is that he finds the mountain air good for his asthma! He might have added that a mountain-top can be defended by a handful of men—and Feng's body-guard numbers 1,000. He is taking no chances at Tai Shen, despite the fact that he is under the protection of his "blood brother," friend and former ally, Gov. Han Fu-chu, who sent a special armored train north to assist his distinguished visitor in the latter's strategic retreat from Mongolia.



Wide World

FENG YU-HSIANG

The General who, once a Christian, has sought sanctuary in a Buddhist monastery

Feng is no Horatio Alger hero altho he rose from a poor farmer's hovel in Honan to be one of China's most feared and powerful war-lords. His huge size—he weighs well over 300 pounds—is accounted for by his abject fear of hunger, to silence which he eats five to seven meals daily, with copious amounts of peaches, pears and fresh lychee in between. He has been called the "Playboy of the Provinces," also the "Opportunist without Peer," because the majority of his military campaigns have turned out successfully for him, but not so favorably for his allies. In 1924 he betrayed his friend and sponsor, Gen. Wu Pei-fu, when together they were fighting side by side to stem the Manchurian tide.

A Conquering Hero

In the middle of the night Feng retreated from Ku Pei-ko pass and reentered Peking the following morning as a conquering hero. Subsequently he drove out the Boy Emperor and his Consort from the Forbidden City, and is reputed to have looted the palace of many treasures. A few years later after serving as the ally of Gen. Chang Kai-chek, subjugating the rebellious Province of Shantung and accepting the portfolio of War Minister in the Nanking Government as his reward, Feng resigned "because the duties of State are too confining for a robust nature," joined forces with Han Fu-chu, and led a vicious rebellion which caused Chang much anxiety as well as the loss of two crack divisions of infantry and the hatred of the inhabitants.

Before my first meeting with Feng several years ago I had heard the many fanciful yarns spun about China's most colorful Christian convert—his Spartan simplicity, his setting-up exercises every morning, that all his sergeants had to be deacons in the "Mei Mei Whei" ("ultra-beautiful society" or Methodist Church), and that the chaplain of his two storm divisions was none other than Bob Gally, fighting Methodist preacher and Yale athlete.

After these glowing accounts I was unprepared for the enormously fat man who greeted me in the bitter cold of a March morning on his Nan Chang parade-ground. It was four-coat weather. Feng wore a long gray gown lined with squirrel over his four coats. As his two regiments "goose stepped" by in salute preparatory to taking up their positions for callisthenics I noted that they wore only light cotton uniforms and many of the boys shivered. No Prussian drill-master could have been more exacting than the physical instruction officer who ran down the lines shouting commands. His bamboo cane descended across bare backs leaving nasty red welts.

The next time I met Feng was in the flower-scented drawing-room of the American Legation. Some sixty dignitaries of the church and Protocol powers were present. Feng was three-quarters of an hour late because American marines declined to let him enter the Legation Quarter with an armed body-guard riding on his running-board. The fact that Feng was military Governor of Peking at the time with 200,000 men at his command made no difference to the red-headed sergeant who hailed from South Boston. It required all the tact, diplomacy and entente cordiale the representatives of seven nations could muster to carry on the gay banter of the dinner party, for Feng sat like an enormous bear with a sore paw, wolfed his food and did not smile once during the entire evening.

There is a saying among old China hands, "Watch Feng!" It is with good reason, too, for altho he has lost his strong missionary backing, nevertheless his bluff braggadocio and swashbuckling manner has completely captured the imagination of the Chinese malcontent.

Feng can raise an army overnight as he proved during his foray last spring. On May 28, when representatives of the Nanking Government were seeking every possible means to effect a truce with the Japanese Army hammering at the gates of Peking, Feng sent a circular telegram saying, "Every person who consents to making terms with the Japanese is my inveterate and eternal enemy." The day following he was offered 8,000 men by Gen. Fan Chen-wu, 32,000 by Gen. Sun Tien-ying, which added to his own 10,000 loyal troops proved sufficient to recapture Dolonor from the combined Japanese Manchukuoan forces. This action took place the day after the truce of Peking was concluded.

"Asthma in the Spring"

It was not until August 15 that five Japanese planes aided by troops from Nanking succeeded in driving Feng's forces from the city walls, and fifteen days later that his arch-enemy Chang Kai-chek offered him safe conduct through Peking to take the "rest cure" in Shantung. How long Feng will remain the inmate of a Buddhist monastery is a matter of conjecture, but those who have followed his unusual career remark enigmatically that "Feng never suffers from asthma in the spring!"

The Long-Forgotten Guillotine

The town guillotine at Liége has just been brought up from the cellar of the Palais de Justice, and made a permanent exhibit in the Musée de la Vie Wallonne.

It has quite a record, as guillotines go, having snipped off the heads of the wife-murderer, Lambert Crosier, the famous brigands, Géna and Magonette, and a monster named Rahier, who assassinated the good curé of Donceel in 1824.

It was a fine guillotine in its day, with a scaffold more than seven feet high and a knife that dropped from a prodigious height. As the *Nation Belge* tells us, it fairly accurately reproduces the original guillotine set up in Paris in 1792.

French Alps Mortality

Deaths in the French Alps have totaled 128 since 1923, according to statistics recently issued by the French Alpine Club. This number applies only to summer mountain climbing, the United Press explains, and is low in comparison with total Alpine deaths.

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Austria's Vest-Pocket Chancellor

(Continued from page 5)

desire is no post-war outcropping. It goes a long way back into Austrian history. Even after the war with Germany in 1866, which dissolved Austria's relationship to the German Federation of States, this sentiment persisted. Austrians then, as now, considered themselves as Germans and felt that their destiny was inseparably bound up with that of Germany.

Prior to the war there were two groups in Austria that favored union with Germany. The first of these were the Pan-Germans who, since they advocated acceptance of the Hohenzollerns in place of the Hapsburgs, were looked upon as traitors and were not allowed to show their heads above the Hapsburg political horizon. The second group were the Social-Democrats. Union with Germany to the Social-Democrats had no Hohenzollern strings attached to it. On the contrary, the members of this party were Marxists and, therefore, internationalist. They were closely allied with the Social-Democratic party of Germany. Union with Germany was a part of their international program.

When, after the war, the Republic came along, the question of union surged at once to the fore. In 1918 a preliminary Republican constitution was drawn up. The first article of this constitution declared, in effect, that "Austria is an integral part of the German Republic." There was no argument, then, on that point. Union was taken for granted. And union, doubtless, would have come to pass in those first post-war months had the Germans been slightly more alert. The leaders of Republican Germany, however, had their hands full with crises nearer home. By the time they came to, the Allied Powers had awakened to the desirability of maintaining the separate existence of the Austrian Republic and the chance was lost.

Union Was Favored

The Social-Democrats, however, still stood for union. One of the planks in the platform of this party in the first years after the war called for a plebiscite on the question of merging with Germany. Before the Allies and the Austrian Government quite knew what was happening plebiscites were actually held in several of Austria's nine provinces. This was during 1920 and 1921. The vote, in every instance, went 95 per cent. in favor of union. Whereupon the Government, awake and alarmed, put a quick halt to the plebisciting business.

In the present situation, it is significant to remember that, up to the rise of Hitler, the leadership in the movement for union with Germany had been largely in the hands of Austria's liberals. It was a tenet of the Socialists, a natural result of the fact that the German Republic's most potent political party—the Social-Democratic—was also Socialistic in its character.

© Acme

Chancellor Dollfuss and his neighbor, Mussolini

Hitler's rise to power put an effective quietus on this enthusiasm. The Socialists of Austria are as anti-Hitler as the Socialists of any land—and that means just about 100 per cent. anti. The party has come out strongly against union with Germany so long as Hitler sits in the saddle and the Nazis rule the land.

This does not mean, of course, that union may not take place despite the Socialists. In fact, a considerable sector of Austrian opinion is probably more favorable to union with Nazi than it was with Republican Germany. This is notably true of the nation's small-town bourgeoisie—the shop-owner, the small-time business man and the farmer. Among that class there is a widespread disgust with, and considerable fear of, Socialism. Socialists have had a large hand in running the country, particularly in the first post-war period and blame for the country's continuing miseries has, therefore, attached to them. These burdens, particularly of unemployment relief and social insurance of many sorts, have fallen with special weight upon the middle-class Austrians and their resentment has driven many of them into the Nazi ranks.

Dollfuss, of course, is a Christian-Socialist. The Christian-Socialist is Austria's Roman Catholic party. Every member of the Dollfuss Cabinet, save one, is a Roman Catholic. Now the Christian-Socialist party has likewise worn upon the patience of the people. This is not because it is a Roman Catholic party. But the Christian-Socialist party suffers from the same handicap that afflicted the Republican party in the United States in 1932. It has virtually run the country for nine years. It has probably run it as well as any party could. But conditions have been hard and have shown scant prospect of improvement. There is a widespread feeling, therefore, that a New Deal is in order. And the newest deal on the horizon seems to be National-Socialism.

Strength in Rural Districts

It is for these reasons that the strength of the Nazi movement in Austria is not in Vienna. Among Vienna's working-classes Karl Marx is still the Messianic hope that he has always been. National-Socialism is at its best in the rural districts and the small provincial towns. There the nation's middle classes had a long time in which to brood over the state to which the new order has brought their little world.

Meanwhile, with Dollfuss holding Hitler at bay, a good deal of international scene shifting is going on to the end that Austria's place in the European economic picture may be improved.

But the first step toward such a permanent reconstruction requires that Adolf Hitler should be kept in leash at the Austrian frontier. That is why Engelbert Dollfuss—all fifty-nine inches of him—has become a world figure. The cause that he represents is more than Austrian. It is the cause, likewise, of England and France and the Little Entente. His success or failure is likely to involve the economic and political future of a considerable area of Europe. There is even some reason to agree with those who believe that it may involve the result of the conflict—now in the making—between Fascism and Democracy.

Hitler and a European War

Does the threat of war really hang over Europe?

Is the program of Hitler's Germany greatly different, in its aims for expansion, from the Germany of 1914?

Do the Nazis themselves believe that a war is inevitable?

Mr. High's article in next week's issue of *The Literary Digest* will give the answers to these and other questions about the European situation.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Wee! Wee! Wee! Wee!—A newly-married couple were entertaining and among the guests was one whose conduct was rather flippant. At supper he held up on his fork a piece of meat which had been served him, and in a vein of intended humor, remarked, "Is this pig?"

"To which end of the fork do you refer?" asked a quiet-looking man sitting at the other end of the table.—*Montreal Star.*

Weather Permitting.—VISITOR—"Does the water always come through the roof like that?"

LANDLORD—"No, sir, only when it rains." — *Lustige Blaetter (Berlin).*

And Cauliflower Ears?—Until the movie theaters began advertising them, Hopeless Harriet thought added features meant double chins. —*Ed Scanlon in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Wise Child. — FATHER — "Did you give Rita that copy of 'what every girl should know'?"

MOTHER—"Yes, and she's writing a letter to the author suggesting the addition of three new chapters."—*The Humorist (London).*

Giving It the Double-cross.—"I have decided," remarked Senator Sorghum, "to train my memory."

"What system will you use?"

"I don't know. I'm looking for one that will enable me, when I am interviewed, to remember what to forget." — *Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Cutting Out the Compensations.—A resident of Bolivar, Missouri, who was formerly blind and could play the harmonica, banjo, bass drum, triangle, cymbals and Swiss bells at one and the same time, has regained his sight, but is no longer able to play the harmonica, banjo, bass drum, triangle, cymbals and Swiss bells at one and the same time.

We would call this a complete recovery. —*George W. Carlton in the Cleveland News.*

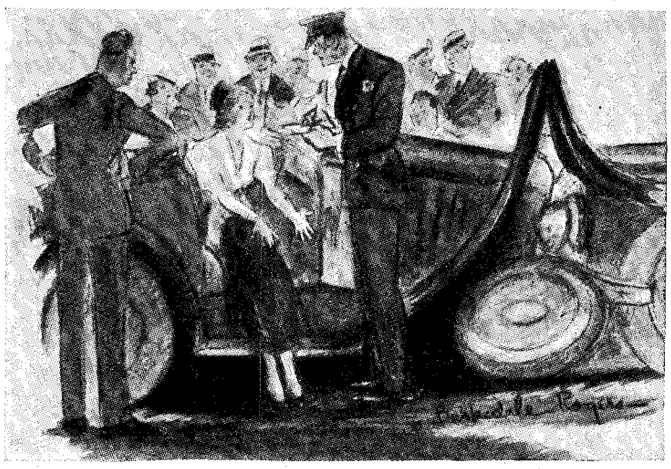
Opportunist.—"Almost every man can find work if he uses his brains," asserted the man who had traveled a good deal—"that is, if he has the ability to adapt himself like the piano-tuner I once met in the West of America.

" 'Why,' I said to him, for we were in a wild, unsettled country, 'surely piano-tuning can't be very lucrative here? I should not imagine that pianos were very plentiful in this region.'

" 'No, they're not,' said the piano-tuner, 'but I make a pretty fair income by tightening up barbed-wire fences!' "—*Portage la Prairie Graphic.*

Making Football Safe for the Fair.—"What can we play up at this time of year?" asked the manager of the department store drug shop.

"Well," said his assistant, "it is the football season, so how about hot-water bottles for boy friends to take along for their sweeties to sit on in those cold concrete stadiums?"—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*



"The car isn't mine—I have no driver's license—and I wash my hands of the entire affair" —*Judge*

Page General Johnson.—Spurred by necessity, many different methods of killing time have been devised by the stars. Garbo usually stretches out on a couch and reads, often munching an ice-cream code.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Making Him Squirm.—"I'm sorry I ever became your wife," she said bitterly.

"Oh," he flung back, "you were no young bird when I married you."

"No," she retorted, "but considering what I got I was an early bird."—*Tit-Bits.*

Blue Eagle's Pedigree.—Fielding H. Yost the other night at the Free Press football banquet whispered to me that he had heard a man say on the train that the NRA is no new thing, that it was all described in the Bible: Revelations, chapter 3, verses 16, 17.

The Coach is like that, always digging up odd little things to puzzle you with. So I went home after the banquet and looked it up in my Gideon edition of the Bible. And it says:

"And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads;

"And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name."—*Malcolm W. Bingay in the Detroit Free Press.*

Marvels of the Air.—

Dental creams and shaving soaps,
Freckle cures and facial lotions;
Shampoo wonders, dandruff dopes.
Oils galore for locomotion.
Gadgets for the limousine,
Flakes that jump to clean the dishes;
Ballyhoos for gasolines,
Stocks and bonds for sucker fishes.
Pills both plain and sugar-coated,
Balms for sundry kinds of odors;
Tours to ocean side promoted,
Piston rings for sickly motors.
If with such a line of chatter
You will only string along,
After all the tedious patter
Maybe you will get a song.
—*Harry Vance in the Louisville News.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

She Wins on a Foul.—Sally said the fight was over her salary. Balkin was noncommittal. Sally said he used her teeth in self-defense.—*Milwaukee paper.*

Castle in Spain.—The singing actor has been awarded a new contract with Paramount Pictures, which calls for three film releases during the 1934-35 season, at a stipulation of $00,000.—*Spokane paper.*

First Cookies, Then Cure.—"Mac's Peggy's" Chinese Chew.—1 cup dates, 1 cup walnut meats, ¾ cup sugar, ¾ cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs. Mix and bake 10 minutes on cookie sheet. Cut and roll in sugar, and steam several times with hot towels. Dry and pat on some massage cream. For this purpose a mixture of equal parts of lanolin, coco butter and oil of sweet almonds (or olive oil) is good. Now you are ready for the massage movements.—*Detroit paper.*

Nudism in the Corn Belt.—"PLAYERS MUST WEAR TENNIS SHOES ONLY."
—*Sign at a Kansas tennis-court, reported by a Spice of Life Scout.*

A Word in Bossy's Ear.—"I believe Holstein Milk best adapted to feeding infants of any of the breeds of cattle, and advise mothers accordingly."—N. H.——M. D., N. Y.—*Ad in a Douglas (Ariz.) paper.*

Oh, Fie on Such Pi!—While the yare preparing for bumper crowds the seaside resorts are taking elaborate precautions to guard against pie fies. These safety-steps include. Installation of up-to-date firfie-figfihgting appliances, and regular firfie drill.

An offifficial of margate pier told *The Sunday Chronicle* yesterday, "The hain danger is cigarette ends, mostly thrown down by women smokers."—*London paper.*

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